

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST PARIS
Cloudy with storms. Temp. 18-21 (64-69).
MORNING 24-26 (70-73). Yesterday's temp.
14 (62-65). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp.
15-17 (59-65). TORONTO: Cloudy. Yesterday's
temp. 20-23 (68-70). CHANNEL: Moderate
winds. ROME: Variable. Temp. 22-24 (72-75). NEW
YORK: Rain. Temp. 18-20 (65-68). YOKOHAMA
Temp. 18-20 (65-67).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

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Established 1887

Six Republicans Back Move

House Panel Votes to Release Impeachment-Probe Evidence

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee voted 22 to 16 today to release during the next couple of weeks most of more than 7,000 pages of evidence presented by its staff on whether President Nixon should or should not be impeached.

In general, the President's severest critics voted to release the material and his staunchest defenders voted against. But it probably should not be considered a test vote on impeachment.

Two Democratic critics voted against for fear of hurting third parties. At least two strong supporters of the President voted to release the material. Sixteen Democrats were joined by six Republicans in the majority.

The White House had called for release of the evidence and opening of the committee's hearings.

The only documents specifically held back by the resolution were classified ones on the bombing of Cambodia from 1969 to 1973.

Nixon Flies to Brussels For Summit at NATO

By Murray Marder

BRUSSELS, June 25 (UPI)—President Nixon arrived here tonight en route to Moscow, with White House officials hoping his Middle East and Soviet trips as evidence that Watergate has not damped his administration's potency in world diplomacy. Mr. Nixon will be in Russia for eight days after a two-day visit in Brussels.

The President and his official party received a formal welcome from the Belgians' King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola in a prelude to tomorrow's ceremonial NATO meeting which will be a display of Western unity before the Moscow summit. Europeans are calling the allied gathering of NATO government leaders "a showpiece summit."

Aboard the Nixon plane on the flight across the Atlantic, a senior White House official whose identity is withheld under the briefing rules, sought to dispel any impression that the administration will be hampered in Moscow negotiations on nuclear arms by the clash in Washington yesterday about an alleged "loophole" in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear accord at the 1973 Moscow summit.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is traveling with the President, yesterday disputed the contention of Sen. Harry M. Jackson, D-Wash., that there was a loophole in the ceiling on Soviet missiles on submarines.

The White House official on Mr. Nixon's plane acknowledged what he described as a "tarting agreement" was initially last week between the United States and the Soviet Union. The sources said the initializing took place Jan. 18 in Moscow. Sen. Jackson said yesterday that what disturbed him the most

was the incident was "withholding . . . a secret agreement" from the Congress and the American people.

The senator's remarks carried the implication that any agreements emerging from the new Moscow summit will be subject to intense scrutiny, along with Mr. Kissinger's interpretation of them.

This marks the most open challenge so far to Mr. Kissinger's candor and his unusually high prestige in Congress, at a time when the Watergate-impeachment controversy has heightened skepticism in Congress.

The White House official aboard the President's plane said that although Watergate represents an attack on the central authority of the U.S. government, "we turned around the whole Middle East in the middle of Watergate. It is to the interest of the President's successors in 1977 that they inherit this kind of [activist] foreign policy." He said the Russians realize that if the process of relaxation of tensions is arrested, it will be hard to revive.

"We did not go to the summit," he said, "we would be saying we are not a functioning government." He said, at another point, speaking of the President, "history would never forgive him" if he failed to pursue all avenues of defense diplomacy.

Mr. Kissinger previously has expressed this view publicly.

Mr. Nixon is still suffering from a mild attack of phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins, in his left leg, but he is in "no danger" of a blood clot, his personal physician said today.

"I'm feeling good, I'm feeling fine," the White House press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, quoted Mr. Nixon as saying. The allusion was disclosed yesterday.

But Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Tex., author of the resolution, said the public had a right to know the basis of a committee decision and should have the evidence before it when the committee begins its public debate next month.

One argument against releasing the material is that it could prejudice the rights of defendants to fair treatment in the Ellsberg break-in trial beginning Wednesday and the Watergate conspiracy trial starting in September. Rep. Owens said the Ellsberg jury would be selected and sequestered before the material is released.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., said that if the committee voted for impeachment on a Watergate allegation it would have to release relevant evidence before September anyway. The sooner it is released, the less damage would be done, he said.

The committee made the decision to release the material in closed session because it was discussing a variable energy cyclotron project—a valuable aid for research and technology.

House Data Barred

The committee also decided by a party-line 21-to-17 vote not to issue a subpoena to obtain from the clerk of the House records of dairy contributions to House members before April 7, 1972, when the public-reporting law for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Miss Dugdale Gets 9 Years, 'Proudly Guilty' in Art Theft

DUBLIN, June 25 (AP)—Bridget Rose Dugdale, a millionaire's daughter turned self-styled freedom fighter, was sentenced today to nine years in prison in connection with the theft of some \$20 million worth of paintings.

Miss Dugdale, 32, a former university lecturer, told Dublin's special criminal court she pleaded "proudly and incorruptibly guilty" to receiving 19 paintings stolen in April from a diamond magnate, Sir Alfred Beit. The robbery has been linked to the Irish Republican Army.

She is the only person arrested so far in connection with the theft of the paintings from Sir Alfred's mansion at Blessington, near Dublin. Four men believed to have assisted in the theft are still at large.

All of the paintings were recovered when Miss Dugdale was arrested at a remote cottage on Ireland's southwest coast on May 4. The police said then that some of the paintings were concealed in the cottage and others in the trunk of a car. They were not damaged.

Miss Dugdale, the daughter of an executive with the Lloyd's insurance group, had left her teaching post at London University and taken up the cause of the Irish Republican Army fighting to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Shortly before Miss Dugdale was arrested, the director of the National Gallery in Dublin received a note saying the paintings would be released in return for the transfer of IRA guerrillas held in British prisons and the payment of a ransom.

Four Charges Dropped

Miss Dugdale had faced a total of five charges including armed robbery. Four of these were dropped and she pleaded guilty only to a charge of receiving 19 stolen paintings.



An Israeli policeman escorts a mother and her child from the building in Nahariya where Arab terrorists killed a woman and her two children before dying in a gun battle. Associated Press.

4 Arab Raiders Die After Killing 4 in Israel Town

From Wire Dispatches:

NAHARIYA, Israel, June 25—Four Arab terrorists killed four Israelis and were slain themselves in a raid early today on this Mediterranean resort town. The raid touched off Israeli warnings that the Palestinians might scuttle U.S. peace moves in the Middle East.

A senior Israeli cabinet minister said Jerusalem was beginning to doubt the sincerity of Egypt's desire for peace, because of the backing it was giving the guerrillas. Premier Yitzhak Rabin said

4 Austrians In UN Force Die in Golan

Mine Blasts Vehicle; All Israeli Troops Out

From Wire Dispatches:

KUNEITRA, Syria, June 25—Four Austrian soldiers in the UN Disengagement Observation Force were killed today when their vehicle struck a mine on the road leading to the peak of Mount Hermon, the Israeli military command said.

The accident occurred as the Israelis completed their withdrawal from Golan Heights territory captured from Syria last year.

It was unclear whether the mine had been planted by the Syrians or the Israelis.

The Israeli spokesman said the four and a fifth soldier, who was wounded slightly, were traveling along a road in Syrian territory when their vehicle hit the mine. The incident happened a few minutes before the Israelis completed evacuating their positions at the peak of the Mount Hermon range, he said.

An Israeli soldier gave me hint that Israel would stage reprisal raids on Lebanon. But he indicated that Israel had no intention of dropping its war against the terrorists. Visiting Nahariya earlier in the day, he declared:

"We will not tolerate these attacks. We will do everything possible to prevent them and punish those responsible."

He refused to say if Israel would retaliate, but said: "Terrorism is a continuous activity and requires a continuous response."

Arrival by Boat

In the guerrilla raid on Nahariya, the attackers cruised down the coast seven miles from the Lebanese border in a dinghy paddled ashore and struck shortly after midnight, the Israeli military command said.

Civilian volunteers guards spotted the guerrillas and fired on them, but the Arabs dashed into a building and forced their way into the apartment of Mordchai Zarankin. The guerrillas killed his wife, Irka, 29, their daughter Ronit, 10, and their son Gilthead, 5, as the family tried to escape by jumping off a balcony. Mr. Zarankin was seriously wounded. One Israeli soldier was killed storming the building.

The gunmen ignored the pleas of soldiers to announce their demands and release any hostages. Sharpshooters picked off a guerilla sentinel posted on the roof of the station, Saluy-3, went into orbit 14 months after the unsuccessful mission of Saluy-2.

The Tass announcement of the launch did not mention the possibility of a cosmonaut craft's linkup with Saluy-3. But Western space experts said that if all goes well the Russians will probably soon launch one or more manned Soyuz spacecraft to dock with the orbiting laboratory.

There was speculation that a manned launch would be made during the weeklong visit by President Nixon beginning Thursday.



Congressman Seeks to Plow Funds Into Backyard Gardens

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—Rep. James Burke, D-Mass., is cultivating an idea that he thinks is as ripe as sweet corn in August.

All these years, Rep. Burke

figures, rural congressmen have

been legislating big federal

handouts for their farmers back

home. So why can't a city guy

take care of his folks? With a

little agricultural subsidy for the

backyard gardeners of America.

"These hobby farmers and

these big corporate farmers get

all these tremendous tax breaks,"

said Rep. Burke, 64, the second-

ranking Democrat on the House

Ways and Means Committee.

"There wouldn't be any harm in

giving the home gardeners a little nibble at the cake."

He talks grandly of germinating

a "back-to-the-soil movement"

that would eclipse the Victory

Gardens of World Wars I and II,

drive down food prices

and feed the nation in times of shortage.

"It would also give the American family a chance to find out what a real tomato tastes like," said the congressman, who represents close-in suburbs of Boston.

Rep. Burke has been talking up the idea among the serious

gardeners in the House of

Representatives, tillers of the

soil like Wayne Hays, D-Ohio;

Silvio Conte, R-Mass., and

Richard Bolling, D-Mo.

"I told Jim I think it's a hel-

luva idea," said Rep. Frank An-

nunzio, D-N.J., a producer of

peppers, corn and tomatoes in the

30th Ward of Chicago. "We

got to go back to garden farm-

ing to get the prices down. If

people will think they're doing

something patriotic, it will go."

Rep. Hays, who gardens a

sixth of an acre on his farm

near Belmont, Ohio, will go

along with the tax credit, but he's skeptical about free seeds.

"The government used to do

that," he said. "I got my

doubts about how many of them got planted."

Rep. Burke, who remembers

with considerable nostalgia the

Victory Garden he produced

as a boy, no longer garde-

ns himself. He calculates

that \$6 million in free seeds

from the government would

yield \$80 million in home-

grown produce at retail prices.

Rep. Hays, who does garden,

knows that sometimes it doesn't

work out so neatly.

"The year before last," Rep.

Hays recalled, "I supplied half

of the Hill with cucumbers. I

must have had 25 or 30 bushels.

Last year, my cucumbers got

blight. I don't guess I had a

bushel of cucumbers."

Rep. Hays' garden on week-

ends—tomatoes, peas, beans,

corn and so on—but this is an

election year, which means he

Wants to Know What Others Give

EEC Sets Condition for Paying Share of UN Aid in Oil Crisis

LUXEMBOURG, June 25 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community agreed today to help finance a UN fund to assist developing countries that suffered most from the sharp increase in oil prices—but only if other nations help too.

The EEC Council of Ministers had already agreed in principle on the matter at an earlier meeting. The main question at today's session was whether the Common Market's letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim should mention the amount that the market was willing to contribute and make it conditional on contributions from other countries.

The EEC's Executive Commission had proposed that the market contribute \$500 million to the \$3-billion fund. The oil-producing countries were expected to contribute \$1.5 billion and other industrialized countries \$1 billion, but no firm commitments have been made.

The ministers finally agreed that the EEC would send Mr. Waldheim a letter saying it was willing to contribute to the fund, but not alone. The commission will find out how much other countries are willing to contribute and on what conditions,

Ethiopia Curbs Travels Abroad

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 25 (Reuters).—Ministers, government officials and thousands of other Ethiopians were today barred from traveling abroad pending investigations by a new anti-corruption commission.

The ban affects all civil servants, other state employees, members of the judiciary and parliament, whether past or present.

A government proclamation, signed by Premier Endalkachew Makonnen, set up a commission of inquiry to check possible corruption and mismanagement. The proclamation, effective June 15, appeared today.



United Press International
Israeli soldiers look over rubber boat used by the Arab guerrillas to land at Nahariya.

Four Arab Terrorists Killed After Slaying Four Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

The EEC ministers now have partial agreement as a basis for negotiating with the Mediterranean nations on the reduction of many of these tariffs.

The British are insistent on driving the tariffs down as low as possible in order to minimize the rise in consumer prices which will follow the imposition of tariffs in Britain.

Seventeen residents barricaded themselves inside their apartments and were rescued.

Information Minister Aharon Yariv said the Israelis found a card on the body of a dead Palestinian identifying him as a member of el-Fatah, the largest of the guerrilla movements.

Mr. Yariv, a former adviser to

ex-Premier Golda Meir on terrorism, charged that the "cold-blooded murder" disproved the belief that el-Fatah, headed by Yasir Arafat, was the moderate wing of the Palestine liberation movement.

He branded the guerrillas "murder Inc." saying at a news conference that "terrorism is no longer a justifiable term. This is simply cold-blooded murder."

In Baghdad, el-Fatah claimed

responsibility for the attack.

Fifty-two Israeli civilians have died in four guerrilla attacks on towns near the Lebanese border since early April.

For the first time, the Israelis were beginning to say publicly that the incidents were dampening their belief in the peace moves begun by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Referring to Egypt's threats designed to get Israel to halt its reprisal bombing raids into Lebanon—which reportedly have killed or wounded more than 150 persons—Mr. Yariv told a news conference:

"Should we believe Arab signatures on troop-disengagement agreements or their threats?"

"We have a genuine interest in pursuing peace, but we will judge our neighbors by their deeds, not their words," he said.

Mr. Yariv's remarks were seen as an oblique Israeli rebuttal of U.S. criticism of the bombing raids.

He said he believed the civilian guards' fire killed two guerrillas at the outset, because for the rest of the incident, it appeared there was only one live intruder left in the building.

The Israelis shouted to him through bullhorns to surrender, Mr. Yariv said. But the terrorist, perched on the roof of the building, replied with submachine gun fire, he said.

"The attack was very difficult for us," he said. "We did not know whether there were hostages, how many terrorists there were."

After the gun battle, one guerrilla was found blown to bits by a grenade. The other two were killed by gunfire—to the best of my knowledge, Israeli bullets.

"At no time did the terrorists make any ransom demand."

"The family was shot as it jumped out of the windows by the man on the roof," he said.

4 Austrians Die in Golan

(Continued from Page 1)

with the last of the Syrian territory Israel seized in the war last October.

In the last 20 days the Syrians have also regained all the 225-square-mile bulge they lost last October to the Israelis. Israeli sources reported spotting columns of returning Syrian refugees along the Kunetra-Damascus highway.

Moroccans Leaving

DAMASCUS, June 25 (Reuters).

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today watched a parade of Moroccan armed forces stationed in Syria. The parade marked the start of their departure.

The review, held at the Faisali Nassif Air Base, near Damascus, was also watched by the Moroccan commander, Maj. Gen. Abdel Salam al-Sifri.

In a speech before the parade started, he said his forces were prepared to come back in case of any danger to the Arab world from Israel.

"We let them do anything short of violence," Maj. Antonio Almeida Correia, head of the army's political commission, said about the total freedom of agitation and propaganda enjoyed by the insurgents [in this town of 70,000]. There have been no violent incidents since a demonstration got somewhat out of hand right after the Portuguese coup.

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stration got somewhat out of hand right after the Portuguese coup.

One indication of his self-confidence was his recent election day—when Soviet citizens approved the single slate of candidates for the Soviet Union's nominal legislature—that a voting registrar should "please accept my eyebrows as identification," a gibe at his bushy eyebrows, which are the target of Moscow jokes. To refer to Mr. Brezhnev, people will simply call him "brows" or flick a finger across their eyebrows.

This kind of jocular behavior is a side of his personality that his own people rarely glimpse. Here at home, he is the restrained master of the Kremlin.

It has been almost a decade since the coalition headed by Mr. Brezhnev overthrew Nikita Khrushchev. During this time, he has accumulated power fairly steadily, packing the governing 16-man Politburo with half a dozen of his own men, and ousting two opponents in the last three years.

He has been a shrewd enough politician to balance his periods in the limelight with brief phases of sharing center stage with others in the ruling group, especially Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny.

While Mr. Nixon has been par-

tying the press and dueling with Congress through his lawyers, Mr. Brezhnev has been the object of the kind of praise that has some Soviet intellectuals privately making comparisons to the Stalin era.

In Leningrad, the local Com-

Lisbon's Soldiers, Rebels Fraternize

Portuguese Guinea Enjoys a Truce

By Henry Kamm

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, June 25 (NYT).—The cease-fire talks between the Portuguese government and the liberation movement here have been broken off, but an informal cease-fire has been in effect for about a month. The soldiers of both armies fraternize widely and a feeling of heading decolonization is in the air.

In an interview last Friday in Lisbon, the Minister of Overseas Territories, Antonio de Almeida Santos, said that fraternization between the once-hostile armies had progressed so far that Portugal could not resume the war even if it wanted to. Officers at headquarters here, including leading members of the armed forces movement that overthrew Portugal's dictatorial government on April 25, agree.

"It is a gentleman's agreement and we can now go anywhere in Guinea without having to fight or finding the roads mined," a colonel said. The rebels say they control three-quarters of the territory, while Portuguese Army maps for internal use show about one-quarter of Guinea as "uncontrolled" by the army.

An Honored Guest

Last week, the governor and commander in chief, Brig. Gen. Carlos Fabiao, accompanied by three aides, went in a military helicopter to pay a friendly visit to a camp of the guerrilla troops of the liberation movement. He was received as an honored guest.

Also last week, Portuguese soldiers and officers in army vehicles drove through the town of Bula, sitting arm in arm with rebel soldiers, and were cheered by the populace.

When a Portuguese colonel came upon a guerrilla camp in the bush unexpectedly, he was received with military honors and returned to his headquarters wearing the insignia of the rebel commander, which he had exchanged for his own.

Three weeks ago, a soldier in a troop-carrying helicopter was wounded when a lone rebel fighter opened fire from the ground. An accompanying armed helicopter did not return the fire and the local leader of the rebels sent apologies for the violation of the cease-fire that has not yet been negotiated.

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the parts of Portuguese Guinea they control.

The soldiers against whom the "heroic struggle" was fought strolled through streets bedecked with such slogans, smile at the people and are smiling at in return. In a population of 600,000, in this unproductive colony white settlers probably number few more than 1,000. This explains the apparent absence of tension in relations between the races.

6 Miners Killed

LOURENCO MARQUES, June 25 (UPI).—Portuguese troops opened fire on an angry crowd of black miners today, killing six

and wounding six, the army command said.

A crowd of 600 African miners returning home from South Africa to Mozambique by train refused to allow customs officials at the Ressano Garcia border post to go through their baggage, the army said.

The miners began shouting down an army officer who tried to explain that the change in regime in Lisbon did not change Mozambique customs regulations, the army said. The crowd tried to disarm the officer, who summoned four soldiers, and they opened fire in the railroad station, the army said.

Brezhnev's Stock at Peak After Decade at Soviet Helm

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, June 25 (NYT).—In the big record store on Kalinin Prospekt, young people crowded around the counter, buying up a shipment of inexpensive recordings of Western rock. On another shelf stood an unnoticed album of two records at the bargain price of 50 kopecks—85 cents.

It was a special new item—Leonid Brezhnev's address on April 23 to the All-Union Leninist Communist Alliance of Youth, the first recorded speech of a living Soviet leader offered for mass sale since the time of Stalin.

It was displayed against a backdrop of albums of speeches by Lenin, the most hallowed figure in Soviet history.

The records, which appeared just a few days ago after some advance press publicity, are but one symbol of the current prestige of Mr. Brezhnev. The pre-glorious 67-year-old Communist party leader, who is going this week into his third meeting with President Nixon, is riding the crest of a boom—he is standing recently reinforced by Soviet elections, his image refurbished and his policies largely endorsed by his Politburo colleagues.

The Soviet economy, by recent standards, is having a pretty good year, allowing the Soviet leader to cast himself as the champion of both prosperity and peace in his election address.

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In Leningrad, the local Com-

leader Quits Neo-Fascist Party in Italy

ROMA, June 25 (NYT).—The president of the neo-Fascist party, Adm. Gino Birlindelli, resigned today in a dispute over terrorism by extreme rightists.

He also gave up membership in the party, known as the Italian Social Movement (MSI), setting off speculation that a split between moderates and extremists in Italian neo-Fascism may be in the making.

The MSI party typifies middle-class and elderly nationalists and Communists who lately have been feeling increasingly uneasy about the leather-jacketed young street fighters and bombers on the fringe of neo-Fascism.

The MSI party polled 3.7 percent of the vote in the national parliamentary elections in May, 1972.

Its voting strength appears to have declined lately, as shown by a regional election in Sardinia earlier this month.

The admiral said in a statement today that in Italy's present grave economic and political crisis it was of vital importance not to allow the "three million right-wing votes to remain frozen."

This was understood to mean that the admiral favored collaboration of moderates on the right with the dominant Christian Democratic party and with the moderate left. The neo-Fascist party has so far been in opposition since its foundation in 1946.

Moderates in the party may now follow Adm. Birlindelli's example and seek a new political home for themselves.

The neo-Fascist secretary, Giorgio Almirante, said he was not surprised by Adm. Birlindelli's withdrawal from the party. The admiral's decision, Mr. Almirante predicted, would be exploited for "base political maneuvering."

Anzac Nations, Japan Criticize British A-Test

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The announcement yesterday of an underground British nuclear test in Nevada drew criticism today from Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the secretary-general of the United Nations and members of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party.

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said in a statement: "The Australian government is disappointed to learn the British government has conducted a nuclear test underground after a long interval of nine years."

New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said the British explosion makes the need for "an international agreement all the more apparent."

The chief secretary of the Japanese cabinet, Susumu Nishikido, said his government had expressed its strong regret to Mr. Wilson and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said he condemned the blast.

Mr. Wilson faced criticism with his own party. Laborite William Roberts said the test "will be a matter of sadness for millions of ordinary people throughout the world who were looking to a British Labor government to give a lead in world disarmament."

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Ford's Golf Strikingly Familiar

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25 (NYT).—Vice-President Ford, in an incident that recalled his predecessor's experience, struck a spectator in the head when teeing off yesterday in Duff's Celebrity Golf Tournament.

The spectator, Tom Gerard, 17, was taken to a hospital but was released after doctors determined that he had only a minor bump on the head. The Vice-President was unaware of the mishap until informed by aides during the tournament.

Mr. Ford, teeing off later on the 16th hole, hit a golf cart carrying a policeman. The officer was not injured.

The beaning of a spectator was reminiscent of the incident several years ago when Spiro Agnew, then Vice-President, accidentally hit golf pro Doug Sanders during a match.

Mr. Ford said of yesterday's incident: "I hope and trust his injury is not serious and I'm told by authorities that it is not. It's very regrettable and I'm deeply sorry such an unfortunate incident took place."

The mishap occurred when Mr. Ford's first shot at Rolling Green Country Club here sliced to the right. Aides said that the ball hit a tree and then grazed the teen-ager's head. Bystanders, however, said that the youth was hit directly.

Mr. Ford, who has a 17 handicap, shot a 16-over-par on 16 holes, carding a 44 on the first nine and 37 on the seven holes that he played on the back nine.



United Press International

LINKS JINX—A dog momentarily delays Vice-President Ford's putting in Minneapolis and, below, a fireman examines the scalp of Tom Gerard, which detoured one of his drives earlier in tournament.



Could Weaken Chances in Senate Trial

Nixon's 'Stonewalling' Bothers Backers

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—Some of President Nixon's closest and most loyal Senate friends are showing concern about his retention of demands for more tapes of the House impeachment inquiry.

These senators are questioning his position, now commonly referred to as "stonewalling," because it is apparently weakening his chances for acquittal in the event of a Senate trial.

From the start of the House Judiciary Committee's investigation, it had been widely assumed that the Senate would acquit Mr. Nixon if any charges of high

crimes and misdemeanors were brought by the House. A two-thirds Senate vote is required for conviction and removal from office.

But for the past few weeks, following Mr. Nixon's announced decision to reject future subpoenas for evidence about the Watergate scandal, doubts over the outcome have been growing.

Conservative senators who have not taken a public position on the President's guilt or innocence attributed these doubts, in recent interviews, largely to the stonewalling of Mr. Nixon and his lawyers. All of the senators questioned said that they were still striving, as potential judges in an impeachment trial, to keep open minds.

But the consensus was that stonewalling could not help the President and that it could well hurt him because of the inference that might be drawn—namely, that he was trying to withhold damaging evidence.

Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., counts himself as among perhaps 30 or 35 senators "who are really trying to keep open minds." He is also one of Mr. Nixon's oldest and closest friends.

But "stonewalling— withholding evidence—is bound to affect the outcome" of the impeachment proceedings, he remarked.

Aside from its effect on senators who might judge the case, he said, the President's tactics appeared to be moving public opinion toward a point where it would be politically acceptable for some conservative senators to vote for conviction, whereas otherwise it would have been extremely risky to do so.

Sen. Cotton, who is retiring at the end of the year at the age of 74 after 12 years in Congress, said he did not know how "even I" might be influenced by public opinion.

However, he added: "I am not

going to say or even think what I would do until I see the full evidence."

"It can't help, and it may hurt," Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., said in appraising the effect of stonewalling.

None of the senators interviewed has taken a public position on the President's guilt or innocence, and Sen. McClellan said, "I hope I won't have to." The implication was that he hoped the House would not find grounds for impeachment.

Describing the first days in the hospital, he said, "Well, you have fleeting moments of consciousness, but it was two weeks before I had conscious minutes at a time and could actively think."

Impairment of functions, that was the great question I would think about—impaired mobility. You want to be useful. They kept examining me for signs of paralysis."

Sen. Stennis said he had not been fully conscious and able to think clearly until three weeks after he was shot.

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but "that didn't hit a vital organ or break a bone," he said. The serious wound was "just at the beltline on the left side. It affected my pancreas, colon and portal vein, which supplies blood

to the stomach. The vein was almost cut in two."

Sen. Stennis has gained renown as a physical-fitness man. "I used to work out in the gym, I swam, pulled wall weights, used the bicycle exerciser a minimum

of four days a week. He also was a hunter.

The gym exercises and the hunting contributed to the physique that withstood the shock of the wounds and he has now gradually resumed those activi-

Stennis, 73, in Strong Comeback From Wounds

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP).—When Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., the 73-year-old chairman of the Armed Services Committee, walked off the Senate floor June 11, it marked the latest high point of a long and celebrated career in public life.

Sen. Stennis, after a grueling seven-day debate in which he was sometimes on his feet for hours at a time, had just shepherded to passage the \$21.9 billion military procurement bill. With his booming voice, his pacing, his capacity to capture attention when he rose to speak, Sen. Stennis dominated the debate and won all the major votes.

The procurement measure was the first major bill on which he has acted as floor manager since January, 1973, and it demonstrated an amazing physical comeback for the Mississippi Democrat.

Just 17 months ago, on Jan. 30, 1973, Sen. Stennis was shot twice by holdup men as he got out of his automobile in front of his Washington home. His pancreas was "silvered" as the doctors later told him. He lost large quantities of blood and did not fully regain consciousness for weeks. He wondered whether he would ever walk again, let alone return to the Senate.

Will to Recover

His performance as floor manager on the procurement bill illustrates that the will to recover and a powerful physique kept in trim by exercise have enabled the senator to regain much of his old vigor and force.

But there were many moments, especially in the weeks immediately after the shooting, when he suspected he would not make it, he said in an interview.

"Early on, I thought about dying, and one night I dreamed I saw a newspaper headline, 'Stennis Dies in His Sleep.' When I was coming and going out of consciousness in the early weeks and very weak, and had been told how seriously ill I was, I fully realized that I might pass away at any time."

Describing the first days in the hospital, he said, "Well, you have fleeting moments of consciousness, but it was two weeks before I had conscious minutes at a time and could actively think."

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of four days a week. He also was a hunter.

The gym exercises and the hunting contributed to the physique that withstood the shock of the wounds and he has now gradually resumed those activi-

ties. He is up to 170 pounds, about the right weight for his 5 feet, 11 inches.

About his recovery, Sen. Sten-

nis said, "I got more and more willing to live. You know, it's easier just to die. I kept wondering, would I be useful?"

By late April, he was ready to leave the hospital for a trip to Mississippi for rest and rehabilita-

tion.

It was there, on April 27, that he appeared with President Nixon and made a statement about "toughing it out" which many interpreted as advice to Mr. Nixon to ignore impeachment talk and ride out the storm.

He said he really had been focusing on the need for a man in public office to have "courage and endurance to tackle problems" and he did not mean to endorse everything the President was doing and advise him to ignore all criticism.

"I was referring to the man's courage and endurance to tackle problems," he said.

In other decisions, the court:

• Ruled that city transit systems do not have to accept political advertising in their vehicles.

• Throw out a case brought by a citizen asking the court to rule on the propriety of a congressman's membership in the military reserves. The court said the plaintiff was not directly affected in the military activity.

• Dismissed a \$165,000 libel judgment against the National Association of Letter Carriers and its Richmond, Va., local for describing three nonunion workers as scabs.

• Struck down the conviction of a Seattle man for taping a peace symbol to the U.S. flag, saying that the state law under which he was convicted was an infringement on freedom of expression.

• Rejected a move to force the CIA to make public its expenditures of tax money.

In the CIA case, Chief Justice Warren Burger, speaking for a 6-3 majority, relied on a previous ruling of the court that a taxpayer may not "employ a federal court as a forum" in which to air his generalized grievances about the conduct of government or the allocation of power in the federal system. He said the

court ruled that private individuals must sue media for libel without proving reckless disregard for the truth, even when speaking on public issues.

The court thus refused to extend the right to private individuals speaking on public issues the restriction it had laid down for public officials and public figures. That restriction requires that public figures prove reckless disregard for the truth by the media before they can sue for libel.

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However, such individuals must prove reckless disregard for the truth by the media to sue for punitive damages, the court said.

With the big package defeated, its sponsors succeeded in bringing up a smaller version for a debate starting today. This contains one of the reform proposals, repeal of the 22 percent oil depletion allowance, and a smaller income tax cut.

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IL NE FAUT PAS GRAND CHOSE

POUR FAIRE D'UN HOMME UN MONSIEUR

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, June 26 (WP).—Attorney General William Saxe said yesterday that convicted Watergate conspirators who go to prison should not be released in "the wim of an eye."

"It is hardly reassuring when one man goes to prison for theft while another man involved in a conspiracy to steal our freedoms is in and out of jail in the wim of an eye," Mr. Saxe told the National Association of State Attorneys Generals at an annual conference here.

"The message has got to go out all over the country—there will be no more dirty tricks, not by anybody for any reason," Mr. Saxe said.

Later, in an interview, Mr. Saxe said he was not alluding to any Watergate defendant in particular, and he sidestepped questions about his views on the lengths of sentences already imposed on several Nixon administration officials.

Colson Sentence Longest

The longest sentence so far was given to former White House aide Charles Colson, who on Friday received one to three years on his guilty plea to disseminating defamatory information about Daniel Ellsberg, defendant in the Pentagon papers case.

Mr. Saxe said the problem of sentencing high government officials involved in the Watergate scandals has created a "crunch" for jurists and other law-enforcement policy makers.

"People say prisons are out-

moded, that no one should go to jail anymore . . . but at the same time, with [former Vice-President] Agnew, they say, 'Throw the book at Agnew!'" Mr. Saxe said.

He characterized the dilemma as "walking the razor's edge," adding that his personal opinion on sentencing convicted government officials has been guided by the belief that "I don't want the people of this country to

be put in prison."

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Mr

U.S. Patients Lose Weight by 'Behavior Modification'

By Harry Nelson

CHICAGO, June 25.—Dr Albert Stunkard, a Stanford University psychiatrist and obesity expert, does not tell his patients what or how much to eat, but most

Gen. James to Airlift

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Air Force Lt. Gen. Daniel James Jr., highest ranking black in the American armed forces, will become vice-commander of the U.S. Military Airlift Command on Sept. 1, the Pentagon said yesterday. He has been deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

of them end up losing 10 to 20 pounds in about as many weeks.

This success rate is about 50 percent better than that attained by traditional weight-control treatments, according to Dr. Stunkard. Perhaps more important, he told the annual meeting of the American Medical Association here yesterday, all those that lost weight did not gain it back within a year.

Dr. Stunkard, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at Stanford, uses the behavior-modification approach, which has been widely applied by clinical psychologists for a number of other problems.

"The old notion of going on a

diet implies that the individual will also go off the diet, so we don't say much about what to eat or how much," he said at a news conference. Instead, the behavior-modification method emphasizes helping the person

to learn why he eats and shows him how he can master it.

A key to the approach is to keep a written record of every morsel of food swallowed day and night and the conditions under which it was eaten—what time, with whom and how the patient was feeling. Such a record, Dr. Stunkard said, reveals to the person clues as to what drives him to eat.

For example, some people learn that they eat only in one room or while they are engaged in a particular activity, such as watching television.

One woman, upon studying her record realized how often she ate when she was angry. Many people, Dr. Stunkard said, find that they eat while depressed or anxious.

Nobody, according to the psychiatrist, is asked to restrict his intake of food, so patients are not burdened psychologically by the expectation of being deprived of food while under treatment.

They are also taught tricks like eating slowly. Dr. Stunkard believes that these persons eat more rapidly than others. Because it takes about 30 minutes for the signal of satiety to travel from the brain, they consume much more than would normally be required to give the sensation of fullness, he said.

Subjects are also taught to chew slowly, swallow and wait two minutes before taking another bite.

Loss Maintained

"We are finding that about half the subjects lose 20 pounds or more in 10 to 20 weeks," Dr. Stunkard said. "In traditional therapies, one-fourth lose 20 pounds but most of them regain it. In our study, everyone who lost weight maintained the loss after one year."

The psychiatrist said many research studies to evaluate the behavior-modification approach are under way. He estimated that perhaps 1,500 persons have been treated in such studies since 1967, when the first report was published by Richard Stuart, a social worker.

Unlike fad diets, which Dr. Stunkard said are usually nutritionally unbalanced, most people on behavior modification tend to have a good diet. This is because most of them have had a good deal of nutritional advice in the past and know what they should eat.

Likewise, he said, the subjects do not appear to suffer the symptoms of nervousness, irritability or depression which he said are common in people on a diet.

(AP Los Angeles Times)

chamade
GUERLAIN

IN PARIS EXCLUSIVELY AT
68, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES - 2, PL. VENDÔME - 33, RUE DE PASSY - 28, RUE DE SEVRES

PARIS, June 25 (UPI)—A French judge took William Calley Jr.'s appeal of his My Lai murder conviction under advisement today after rejecting a new request that he free Calley on bail.

In Washington today, the Supreme Court also denied an application for bail pending review by a civilian court of Calley's 1971 court-martial conviction.

The Supreme Court, in a brief order, refused to stay a decision of a three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans refusing to continue Calley's bail. He returned to confinement in an Army stockade last week.

In the proceedings here, the former Army lieutenant's attorneys argued that Gen. William Westmoreland, who was in charge of American troops in Vietnam in 1968, influenced the murder case against Calley while publicly denying his own responsibility.

Gen. Westmoreland "commended and congratulated C. Company on a job well done at My Lai, putting an after-the-fact stamp of approval on the

operation," attorney Houston Gordon said.

He also argued that it was "grossly unfair" to try Calley on a murder statute that applies to a civilian situation rather than on a violation of the laws of war.

Capt. Edward Newton, one of five Army prosecutors, argued that the civilian slayings Calley was charged with did not occur in a combat situation.

"There were no [enemy] soldiers at My Lai," he said. "They were just babies too small to crawl, old men and women.... There was a ditch into which people were herded and squatted until they were shot."

This was just not a combat situation, although it was anticipated that it would be," he said.

Mr. Gordon also argued that the Army illegally extended court-martial jurisdiction over Calley, who was charged by the Army on Sept. 5, 1969, the day before he was due for a discharge. He said that the court-martial was not convened prior to Calley's discharge and that Calley had presented himself for discharge before the Army formally accused him of killing My Lai civilians.

Since January of last year, Mr. Nixon has vetoed 10 bills and been overridden only once—on the War Powers Act limiting the President's authority to commit U.S. forces abroad without congressional approval.

The chogyal has ruled Sikkim since 1975. The assembly approved on Thursday. The assembly is controlled by the Sikkim National Congress party, which organized a revolt against the chogyal's rule 14 months ago.

Indian Take-Over

That revolt led to an Indian take-over of Sikkim's internal administration. India previously was responsible only for Sikkim's foreign affairs, defense and communications under a 1950 treaty.

The chogyal visited New Delhi 12 days ago in what Indian government sources said was an unsuccessful attempt to have the draft constitution modified.

The document, drawn up by a Indian legal expert, empowers the Sikkim government to "see participation and representation for the people of Sikkim in the political institutions of India."

The resolution that the assembly passed endorsing the constitution also called for "full participation" of Sikkim's Indian economic and social institutions.

Ceremonial Role

The chogyal's own role under the constitution would be primarily ceremonial, with his powers limited to approving a motion taken by the assembly or chief executive nominated by India.

The chogyal has ruled Sikkim, 200,000 inhabitants since 1965, 10 years after he married former American debutante Hope Cooke. She moved to New York last year after the political upheaval.

About 75 percent of the population are of Nepali origin. The chogyal is from a minority ethnic community of Tibetan stock.

Spain's Pretender Don Juan Hints At Future Role

LISBON, June 25 (AP)—Juan de Borbón y Battenberg, exiled pretender to the Spanish throne, suggested yesterday that he might play a future role in Spain but he stopped short of saying he would seek the crown.

His son, Prince Juan Carlos, has been chosen to succeed him.

Speaking briefly to about monarchist supporters on saint's day, Don Juan, 61, his political silence should not be interpreted by irresponsible speculators about my future," he said.

"I only have to add, he said, that if some day my conscience and only my conscience, allows me a change of attitude, I might run my human power can be used to do something for Spain."

"I'm afraid Congress would run amok," said Sen. Bill Brock, Tenn., chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

"Any election that resulted in such a complete imbalance of power would do great violence to our system."

It would cost an additional \$25.8 billion in spending in two years, the committee said in a report it had hoped for. They recommended that the committee make a strong attack on the Spanish government of Generalissimo Franco in the wake of the Portuguese revolution.

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Called 'Legislative Dictatorship'

GOP Steals Democrat Slogan On a 'Veto-Proof Congress'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP)—In the boldest political burglary since the Watergate break-in, Republican party leaders have stolen the Democratic slogan for 1974.

The "veto-proof Congress," which AFL-CIO officials and some top Democrats thought would lure voters by the millions in November, is now being presented as a nightmare possibility by Republican orators.

What began with George Meany's plea to union members to elect a Congress that will "tell the President to go jump in the lake" has been seized on by Vice-President Ford as an alarming threat of "legislative dictatorship."

Some Democrats have repudiated the slogan while others continue to employ it. Peter Hart, a Democratic poll-taker, told a recent caucus of Democratic governors that the "veto-proof Congress" slogan was "the single worst and most disastrous concept ever devised by elements of the Democratic party." Other Democratic campaign officials agree strongly.

Fund-Raising Appeal

Nevertheless, the concept has been endorsed by the chairman of the Democratic governors' caucus and has been used in a recent fund-raising appeal from the chairman of the Democratic Senate and House campaign committees.

Just last week, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education decided, after some debate, not to scrap the slogan, in which it has a heavy investment of campaign materials.

This week's Gallup poll reports that Democrats hold a large enough advantage in popular support to win two-thirds majorities in the House and Senate if the election were being held now.

It takes a two-thirds majority vote in the House and the Senate to override a presidential veto. Democrats now hold 245 seats in the House and 58 in the Senate, leaving them 42 House seats and nine Senate seats short of a nominal two-thirds majority in each chamber—230 in the House, 67 in the Senate.

The more optimistic Democrats and more pessimistic Republicans see a chance of a 42-seat shift in the House, although most estimates are lower. No one in either party sees the likelihood of Democrats making a net gain of anything like nine seats in the Senate, where only 14 Republican seats are up for election this year.

Gauge of Change

But since few issues fall strictly on party lines, a more accurate gauge of the changes needed to produce "veto-proof" majorities in the 94th Congress may be derived from the margins by which President Nixon's vetoes have been decided in this Congress.

Since January of last year, Mr. Nixon has vetoed 10 bills and been overridden only once—on the War Powers Act limiting the President's authority to commit U.S. forces abroad without congressional approval.

The resolution that the assembly passed endorsing the constitution also called for "full participation" of Sikkim's Indian economic and social institutions.

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It would cost an additional \$25.8 billion in spending in two years, the committee said in a report it had hoped for. They recommended that the committee make a strong attack on the Spanish government of Generalissimo Franco in the wake of the Portuguese revolution.

If enough Democrats are elected in the fall to achieve the

majority necessary for a veto-proof Congress, then we'll all be better buckle up for one of the biggest raids on the U.S. Treasury this country has ever seen," said the GOP national chairman George Bush. "The excesses of the New Deal would pale."

Democrats Shaken

Somewhat shaken by this sudden Republican zest for a "veto-proof" issue, some Democratic leaders act as if they wished that they had never heard of it.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Tex., chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said last month that "I do not use the phrase 'veto-proof Congress and I think it is a tactic error to use it." I never agreed with that idea."

What neither side in the debate appears to have noticed—or least has decided not to publicize—is the record of what happened after the election of 1958 when the Democrats gained 49 seats in the House and 15 in the Senate and held virtual two-thirds majorities; 64 of 98 senators are 436 of 438 are Democratic.

President Eisenhower, reacting strongly to the challenge of its majorities, used his veto power 44 times in 1959 and 1960. Six were overridden twice.

Sikkim Ruler Goes to India For Parley

NEW DELHI, June 25 (AP)—The ruler of Sikkim was expected in New Delhi tonight for talks with the Indian government about the future of his Himalayan kingdom.

The Indian government radi said Chogyal (king) Palden Thondup Namgyal left Gangtok, Sikkim's capital, urging him to approve a new constitution that would reduce him to a figurehead and increase India's influence in the state.

The 51-year-old chogyal has refused to sign the new constitution, which the newly elected Sikkim Assembly approved on Thursday. The assembly is controlled by the Sikkim National Congress party, which organized a revolt against the chogyal's rule 14 months ago.

Indian Take-Over

That revolt led to an Indian take-over of Sikkim's internal administration. India previously was responsible only for Sikkim's foreign affairs, defense and communications under a 1950 treaty.

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Nazi-Related Cases Tried in W. Germany

Ex-Aide Gets Life; A Foe Goes On Trial

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BONN, June 26.—In different ways, the Nazi past made news in courts in Hamburg and Cologne today.

In Hamburg, Gerhard Erlen, 73, was sentenced to life imprisonment after being found responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the death of 15,000 Jews in the conquered Eastern territories during World War II. Erlen was chief of the Nazi civil administration in Silesia, in Ruthenia, during 1941 and 1942 when the Jewish population there was divided into slave labor groups and those destined for liquidation.

The same court sentenced a gendarme's officer who assisted him at the time, to three years' imprisonment as an accessory to murder. The case was only a small part of the long process of prosecuting Nazis in war-crimes trials.

In Cologne, Beate Klarsfeld, 35, went on trial for attempting to kidnap another old Nazi, Dr. Kurt Lischka, and take him to France. Lischka had been sentenced by a French court in 1950 to life imprisonment for his role in the deportation of French Jews to death camps during the war. But he could not be extradited, nor could he be tried here in Germany.

Mrs. Klarsfeld tried to kidnap Lischka in 1971 and get him to France, where he could be imprisoned. The Berlin-born woman is not Jewish herself, but she is married to a French Jew and for years has conducted a personal crusade to expose old Nazis who have successfully shed their past and built new lives.

The kidnap attempt was amateurish and bungled, but it exposed Lischka to his Cologne neighbors. Mrs. Klarsfeld voluntarily returned to stand trial to stress the fact that a treaty between France and West Germany which would permit trial in Germany of Nazi war criminals already sentenced in France has been stuck in the West German parliament for more than three years.

The treaty is pending in both the Foreign Affairs and Judicial Committees of the Bundestag, with no signs of early action forthcoming. Parliament is already in summer recess.

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Soviet Diplomat Returns to Peking For Border Talks

MOSCOW, June 26 (UPI).—Lev Ilyich, head of the Soviet delegation at the Sino-Soviet border talks, returned to Peking today to resume negotiations suspended last fall. Tass said Mr. Ilyich, a deputy foreign minister, was met by his opposite number, Yu Chan, the Soviet press agency said.

The meetings are being resumed despite new stresses in Sino-Soviet relations. Peking expelled five Soviet diplomats last January for spying and the Russians retaliated by expelling a Chinese diplomat who was already on his way home.

On March 14 the Russians said that one of their army helicopters, lost while on a medical mission, had been forced down across the border by bad weather. China said the three crew members had been spying and it has held them and the craft since, despite repeated Soviet protests.

Border talks between the two countries began in late 1969, several months after clashes along the 4,350-mile frontier claimed the lives of an estimated 100 Soviet and Chinese soldiers.

The talks have been held sporadically since then with little sign of progress. The Chinese assert that 19th-century czars unlawfully annexed more than 500,000 square miles of Chinese territory.

Suit Threatens Milan Airport

MILAN, June 26 (AP).—Milan magistrates threatened today to suspend all night flights from the Milan international airport at Linate because jet noise seriously disturbs the rest of thousands of inhabitants of four villages close to the airport.

The magistrates said that only a change of routes decided by the Civil Aviation Ministry could stop the legal action against night flights brought by the four villages.

The ministry, however, was expected to face serious problems in deciding new routes. The airport, after the building boom of the 1950s, is practically surrounded by villages and residential quarters.

Buenos Aires Firms Damaged by Bombs

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (UPI).—An apparently coordinated bombing campaign aimed at foreign companies shook downtown Buenos Aires last night.

The explosions shattered the fronts of at least eight companies within a half hour, the police said. There were no injuries. The bombs damaged three offices of the Bank of London, a Coca-Cola warehouse, a Ford showroom, a Philips store, and the Bank of Boston.



Associated Press
POSTED ANGER—Protesters picket outside the Cologne court against the trial of Beate Klarsfeld, accused of attempting to kidnap former Nazi officer Kurt Lischka.

Dalai Lama Still Nourishes Hope for Tibet

By Edward Cody

MICHLAND GANJE, India, June 26 (AP).—The Dalai Lama of Tibet dreams of returning to the mountain realm he fled 15 years ago after an unsuccessful revolt against Chinese rule.

His dream is nourished by the faith of 65,000 Tibetan followers in India and a Buddhist philosophy that buoys his confidence despite the apparent futility of opposing Peking's entrenched rule over Tibet.

"We firmly believe that the situation will change, mainly because of the Tibetan people's determination," he told a visitor. "Definitely, something will happen."

His contemplative life in this former mountain resort about 300 miles northwest of New Delhi is built on the serene confidence that internal political conflicts one day will force China's rulers to relinquish their grip.

Outside Ideas

But years have passed since the Dalai Lama sought refuge in India for his exile government and return of 200 Buddhist monks. Outside ideas have infected the Tibetan community 2,000 people on this remote mountainside—and some have reached even the 36-year-old spiritual leader himself.

In an hourlong interview, the Dalai Lama expressed interest in the spiritual shifts of American young people and said he wants to go to the United States to see for himself.

"The mental unrest that is there, I am very interested in it," he said. "I want to be involved in it. I want to meet these people and talk with them to see if there is method or not."

"As I am a religious person, I am just sitting and praying. I want to do something," he said.

The Dalai Lama, believed by his followers to be the 14th reincarnation of a deity, rises with the sun and draped himself in red robes. After an hour of praying, he has breakfast and then spends the morning in meditation overlooking the Kangra Valley, almost 6,000 feet below.

His afternoons are devoted to refugee affairs and receiving visitors. In the evening he studies Lamaist Buddhist theology and philosophy.

35,000 Have Fled

Since the unsuccessful revolt in 1959, about 35,000 Tibetans have fled the Chinese occupation. In addition to the 65,000 living in Indian refugee centers,

Security Is Tight For Tito in Bonn

BONN, June 26 (Reuters).—River patrol boats, helicopters and hundreds of armed police guarded President Tito of Yugoslavia here today as he held political talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for the second consecutive day.

President Tito, 82, is paying his first state visit to West Germany, with the aim of intensifying economic cooperation. Security is tight to protect him from possible attacks by exiled Yugoslav political extremists during his four-day visit.

At an official luncheon today, President Tito toasted "comprehensive cooperation between our countries" and said that differences in political views should not present any obstacles.

He said that his country's independence is the best contribution it can make to security in Europe.

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Food Profiteering Rife in Segmented Cambodia

By David K. Shipley

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, June 26 (NYT).—With its major cities besieged by Communist-led insurgents, Cambodia has become riddled with profiteering—not on gold or opium but on food.

It takes half an hour for a load of fresh fish to triple in value as it is flown the 50 miles from Kompong Chhnang to this beleaguered capital. Over that distance, beef prices soar and sugar prices rise 50 percent as well.

Merchants who are bound now to the food business are reported making profits of \$10,000 a day simply by flying the scarce staples from the country's agricultural areas, over insurgent-held territory and into Phnom Penh, where many families spend their entire incomes just to feed themselves.

Airlines

In an economy stagnated by war, this is one of the only booming segments. Sixteen private airlines are operating 30-year-old DC-3s that jam Phnom Penh's Pocheong airport, turning the apron into a busy truck terminal.

They are 15-ton Cambodian aircraft carrying ammunition and rice on the Mekong River, came under rebel attack yesterday near Prek Taben, 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

One ship took heavy fire from the river banks and 11 of the government soldiers aboard were wounded. The rebels never stopped to proceed to a provincial capital, Kompong Cham, 78 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Vietnam Fighting

SAIGON, June 26 (AP).—Fighters have started up again near National Highway 1 leading to the port of Saigon, command reported today.

The command said Communist forces yesterday shelled and killed an infantry battalion numbering about 400 men, six miles southwest of the provincial capital of Khanh Hoa, and about 40 miles west of Saigon.

The command said 38 government soldiers were wounded and 10 were missing. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong casualties were unknown it said.

man can double his day's pay by simply carrying one bag on a 30-minute flight from Kompong Chhnang to Phnom Penh.

But the big money is in tons, not pounds. The food merchants are almost all ethnic Chinese, and their use of the shortages to drive up prices has stirred the latent anti-Chinese feeling that pervades Indochina.

The merchants buy fresh fish for about 34 cents a pound in Kompong Chhnang and sell it for about \$1 in Phnom Penh.

The cost of airlifting it to the capital runs only 10 cents a pound, so that even with the expense plus the bribery and the low wages paid to loaders and truck drivers, businesses estimate that merchants make at least 50 cents profit a pound.

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An official said that Washington had agreed to increase fuel shipments on the condition that they would not be sold on the black market and that the airlines would fly only within Cambodia, transporting only food.

"We do not want them flying drugs in from Laos," one American remarked.

Fuel Comes up River

The fuel comes up the Mekong River by convoy, along with American rice, which is then flown from Phnom Penh to other besieged cities.

These flights are often forced on private airlines by the Cambodian government, which never pays. Airlines executives complain. Pilots say they are

also required to use private planes to ferry troops and ammunition around the country without charge.

"We pay the (control) fees a few thousand riels so we don't have to fly these every day," a pilot asserted, and they say, "OK—tomorrow."

An airline executive pulled out a notebook listing 12 different agencies and officials who had to be bribed in a provincial airport, including the military chief who allegedly receives about \$1.50 each time a plane lands.

One pilot complained that in this hell-hole bribery system, every man is out for himself.

Cambodia cannot plan these days. It is a country scrambling to live from day to day. "Klumers (Cambodians) used to be sold, very soft," a young Cambodian observed sadly. "But not now."

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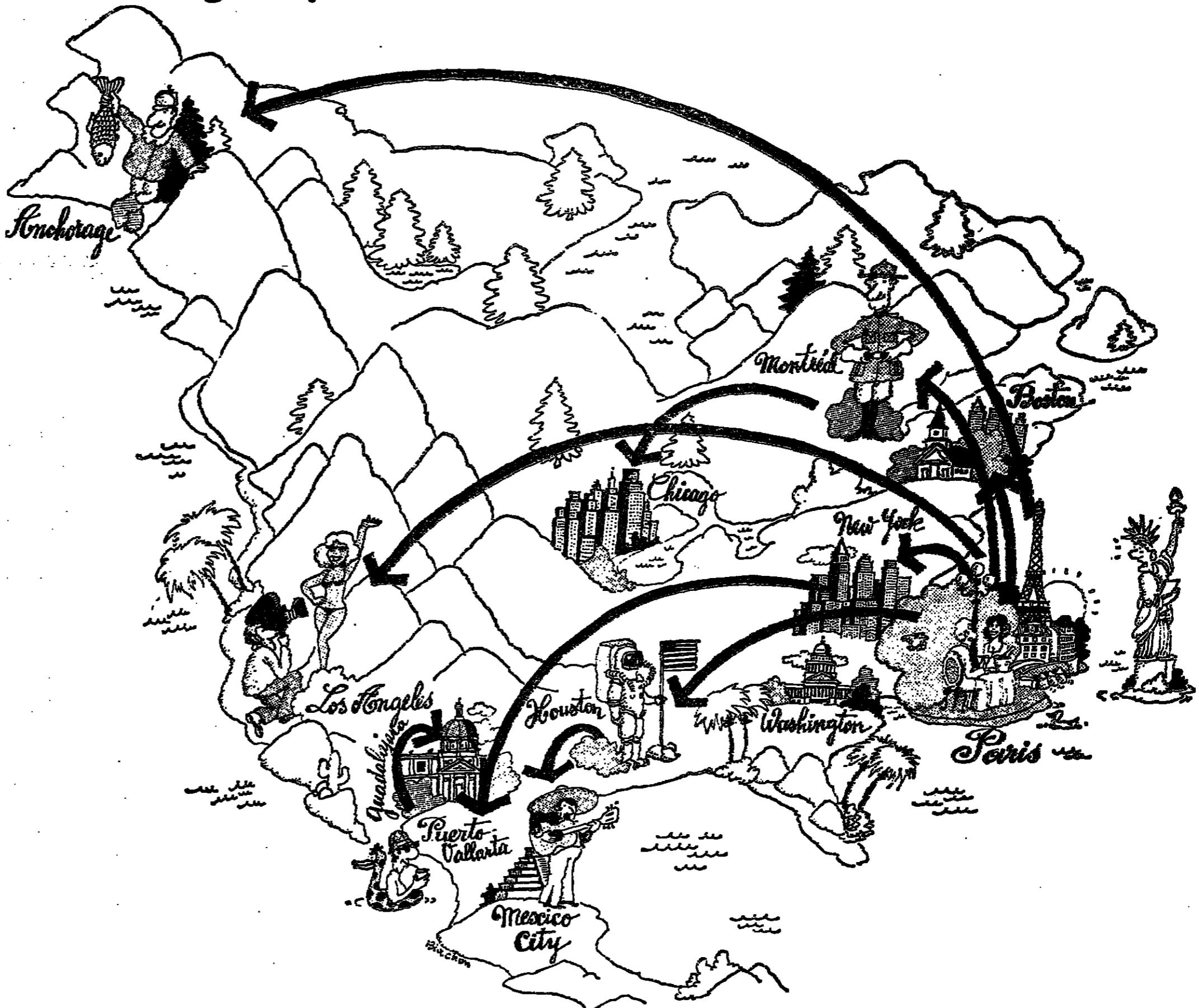
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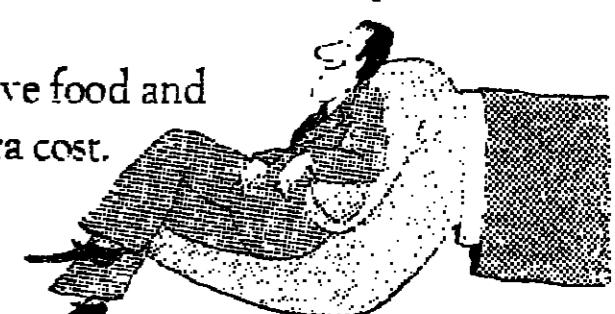


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Page 6—Wednesday, June 26, 1974 *

Kissinger's Response

Secretary Kissinger took on a vital job at his news conference on Monday. He moved forthrightly to dispose of the deadly suggestion that at the first Nixon-Brezhnev summit in 1973 the administration had secretly agreed to allow Moscow more missiles and Washington fewer missiles than was publicly announced. The alleged missile disparity might not have been of much military consequence. But a proven disparity between administration pronouncement and actual fact would have aggravated greatly the substantial problem Mr. Nixon already faces in persuading the public that he is still fit to conduct foreign policy. On the eve of his third summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev, the one thing Mr. Nixon does not need is another challenge to his negotiating authority. Secretary Kissinger, whose credibility is also under challenge in the matter of wiretaps, could scarcely have gone on if his word on missiles had been shown to be untrue.

This truly profound crisis arose last Friday from a statement issued by Sen. Henry Jackson, D. Wash., who is at once the administration's leading critic—from the right—on defense issues and 1976 presidential hopeful. Newly disclosed Soviet-American "understandings," said Mr. Jackson, would allow the Russians up to 70 more than the 250 modern submarine-launched missiles permitted under the five-year interim agreement on offensive weapons signed in 1972. Similarly, he added, the administration had privately assured Moscow it would build up the American sub force only to 656 missiles rather than to the 710 permitted by the agreement over its five-year span. Sen. Jackson, it is recalled, recently warned that the President's political need for a foreign policy triumph could induce him to make an unwise "quick fix" nuclear deal at the Moscow summit, which begins later this week. His statements of last Friday added to the impression that Mr. Nixon is unreliable and should not be heading for the Kremlin at all.

* * *

Dr. Kissinger, however, gave what struck us as a persuasive answer. He produced hitherto secret documents demonstrating that, even if the Russians do put new modern missiles on their old G-class subs—something, by the way, which not even Mr. Jackson expects them to do—then these missiles must fall under the public 950 ceiling. This American interpretation was put in writing after the 1973 summit, and Secretary Kissinger emphasized, reading from the document itself the Russians signed it—and have respected it.

Secretary Kissinger acknowledged that President Nixon had indeed "told" Mr. Brezhnev that the United States would not use the option, written into the same agreement, to convert certain land-based missiles to sea-

based missiles in order to increase its sea force from 656 to the permitted 710. The reason for not so converting was that the United States was on the verge of announcing its program to build the new Trident subs, due for launching not earlier than 1978, the year after the five-year interim agreement of 1972 was to expire, so why build more old subs in the interim? The United States had claimed the right to convert, the secretary added, to match the same right claimed by the Russians. And why did Mr. Nixon tell Mr. Brezhnev? Because the Trident program would quickly become apparent to Moscow in any event, and as "a gesture ... that leaders sometimes engage in for the general atmosphere of relationships." Is this "startling," in Mr. Jackson's word? Hardly.

Secretary Kissinger seems to have removed a dark and dangerous cloud from the administration's diplomacy. But Sen. Jackson, who did not find reason to raise these challenges to the 1972 agreement until the week before the upcoming summit, seems reluctant to concede that he has not provided substantial evidence to sustain his challenges. So the affair may not yet be closed.

* * *

The episode reveals, however, an important flaw—fortunately a remediable flaw—in the administration's approach to arms control negotiations. There was indeed some secret back-and-forth with the Russians over the G-class subs. The result of it did not alter the public record but the trace of it, once it became evident, was bound to arouse questions—that are all the harder to handle in the Watergate atmosphere. Similarly, if Mr. Nixon—knowing that the Trident program was about to begin—could confide to Mr. Brezhnev that therefore the United States would not use its option to put 710 missiles to sea by 1977, why could he not tell the same to Congress and the public? In both instances, sensible decisions that would not have suffered from the light of day came to look somewhat dubious, and provided fodder to critics, when they first emerged in hearings before Congress. If Sen. Jackson has played harder than he might in fulfilling his responsibility for congressional review, then the administration might have precluded any play at all by earlier putting more of the Soviet-American exchanges on the public record.

No doubt the Russians were somewhat aghast to find Secretary Kissinger going public with material the Russians would not dream of presenting to their own public. But they must learn—and perhaps they are learning—that the reason for going public is not the trivial one of easing some politician's embarrassment but the basic and beneficial one of reinforcing American public support for arms control agreements in the mutual interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peron's Grim Milestone

It was not a very felicitous first anniversary of the return of Gen. Juan Peron from 18 years of exile that Argentina celebrated last week. President Peron himself was forced by an influenza attack to cancel a trip to Rosario to observe the anniversary. It was one of several illnesses that have incapacitated the 78-year-old general since he reassumed the presidency last October.

Guerrilla forces staged their own celebration by setting off bombs in Buenos Aires offices of four foreign business firms, dramatizing the campaign of urban terrorism and kidnapping that Gen. Peron thus far has been unable to bring under control. In his presence on Army Day last month, Gen. Leandro Anaya, the army commander, referred ominously to "the escalation" in terrorist activity and said the armed forces had decided to "participate decisively" in the drive to crush it.

Gen. Peron's supporters had been confident that on his return to Argentina he would be able to curb the terrorists or even win them

to his Justicialist party banner. Instead, he has been goaded ever more frequently into assailing left-wing Peronist youth organizations, branding them "headless initiators" and "mercenaries at the service of foreign forces."

In fact, trying to maintain order and cohesion in his own disparate ranks has been Gen. Peron's major headache. On two occasions this year, he has threatened to resign in an effort to righen his forces into a measure of unity. Both times the threat has worked—temporarily—but it may prove a political weapon of diminishing utility.

The thought has been forcing itself on many Argentines that the job of restoring unity and prosperity to a divided, dispirited country may be too much to ask of an ailing, 78-year-old caudillo—but the only alternative in sight would be a return to power of the armed forces, which were only too glad to relinquish the reins in 1973 after seven years of ineffectual rule.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portugal Starts to Restore Order

The introduction of some sort of control had become essential in Portugal. Since the April revolution, the press and radio had adopted a tone probably as far wide to the left of public opinion as the exaggerations to the right under the Caetano regime. Editorial staffs had become dominated by collectives of the radical left and had systematically been propagating the ideas of parties far more extreme than the Communists.

—From the New York Times Service

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

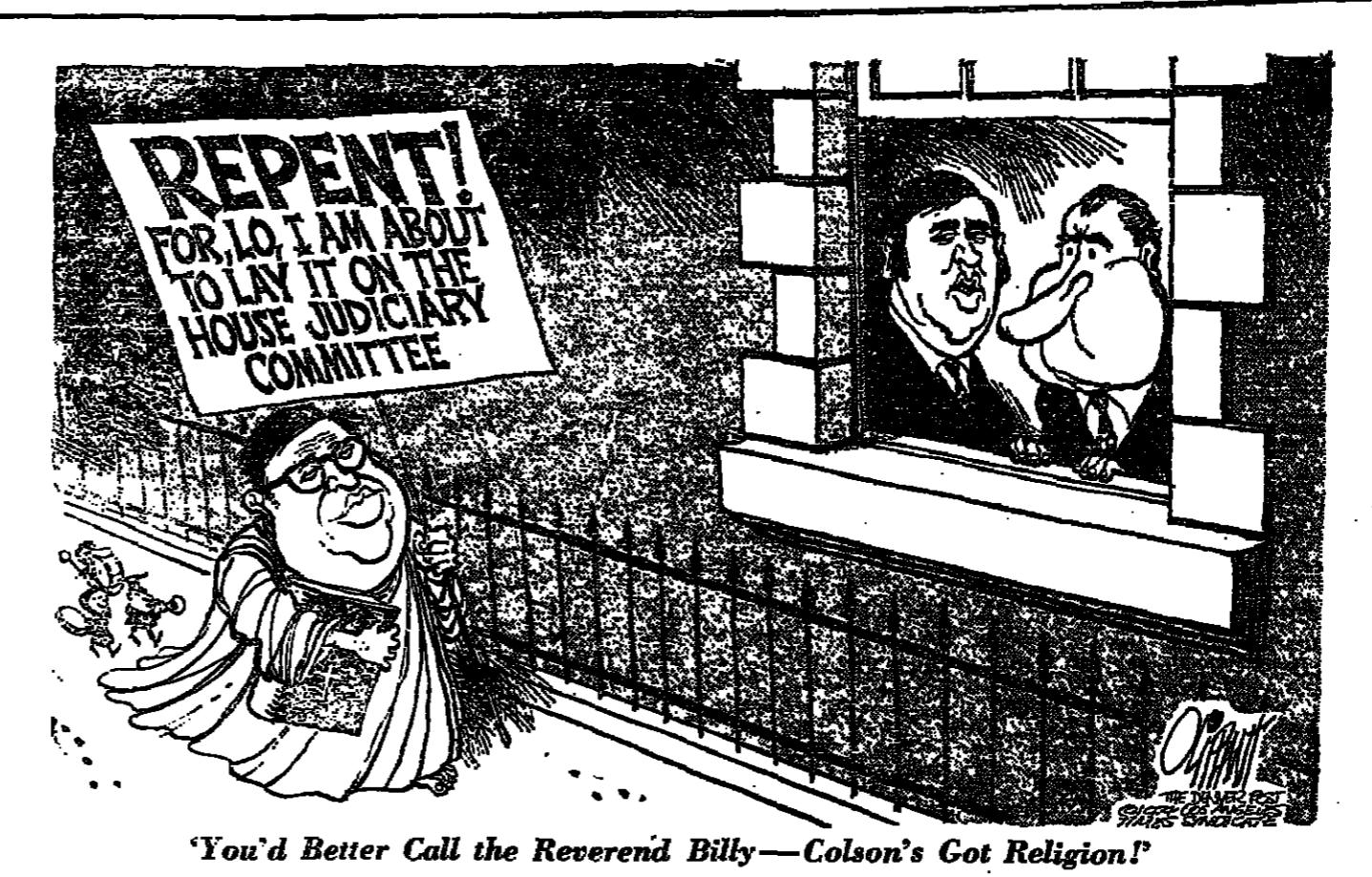
June 25, 1899

PARIS.—Before the year 1900 the continental United States of America will add out to the number of 100 million inhabitants. This was predicted by President Abraham Lincoln in a message to Congress in 1861. But he had meant President Lincoln saw now to his prediction of the future of the country. While there is no doubt he saw the nation changing, he did not see what would be the cause of such a rapid increase.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1899

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'You'd Better Call the Reverend Billy—Colson's Got Religion!'

Introducing Atoms for Middle East Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon promised to sell nuclear fuel and power plants to Egypt and Israel—the outstanding commitment of his Middle Eastern trip—he was in part carrying out a policy originally conceived by President Eisenhower and his former atomic energy chief in 1967, during the Lyndon Johnson administration.

The latter policy hoped to facilitate peace by developing the barren borderlands between Egypt and Israel and (in the extreme south) between Jordan and Israel. The recommended means of carrying this out was to establish three large nuclear plants in those areas, providing ample power for, among other things, mass desalting of water to irrigate the desert.

The original blueprint was drawn up by Adm. Lewis Strauss right after the June 1967 war in which Israel defeated its Arab neighbors. Strauss, who had been Eisenhower's AEC chairman, sent a memorandum on June 23 to the former President at his Gettysburg, Pa., home.

Possibilities

Eisenhower immediately seized the plan's peacemaking possibilities. He drew it to the attention of President Johnson both personally and through Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, who had been assigned to brief him on Johnson's colloquy with Soviet Premier Krushchev at Glassboro, N.J. He suggested Johnson raise the subject with Kosygin. There is no sign this was done.

The logic developed by Eisenhowers Strauss draft was that both Arabs and Israelis would gain something tangible from the proposal, thus removing fundamental causes of tension. Not only new sources of power but vast quantities of fresh water would be made available to an area which could then prove capable of absorbing the entire population of unhappy Palestinian Arab refugees.

The government had to divert attention from the economic front and this was the best possible way to prove its credibility and effectiveness.

Bread and Butter

How long will this explosion divert the minds of the hungry masses? If the people's hopes are not met, they are likely to be more disappointed than before. It may cause incalculable harm to India's leadership. The main problem in India is bread and butter, not bullets and bombs.

Second, Pakistan's Prime Min-

ister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was clicking his heels in Peking during May and, possibly asking Premier Chou En-lai to do something for Pakistan about Kashmir. Every time Mr. Bhutto goes to Peking, India has grave misgivings about his intentions. It is possible that this explosion is India's reply to Pakistani-Chinese collusion and their combined military threat to India.

The Nixon-Kissinger policy that has been broadly depicted by the President (who, after all, was Eisenhower's No. 2) will serve as a viable if delayed substitute to the stillborn original. It contains some of the same essentials—aimed at helping and also pacifying both Arabs and Israelis and at

creating the human and economic climate for peace.

No commitment seems to have been made on the Jordan-Israel area of Aqaba. Nor can one yet formally link the two halves of the program—Arab and Israeli—or analyze financing problems and economic implications. Yet nuclear power for desalting water was specifically discussed in Israel by Nixon and more generally reviewed with President Sadat in Egypt.

The Nixon-Kissinger approach clearly seeks to create necessary political and human conditions for peace before constructing its economic basis, and this may prove to be sensible. Either way, the goal is the same: a durable settlement in the Middle East and (as the first Strauss draft suggested): "The beginning of a new life in the lands of the oldest civilization."

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India's Nuclear Explosion

By Barkat M. Khokhar

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Let us stand in New Delhi and view the world through Indian binoculars. Let us also make a close examination of conditions inside India and raise the question of why India set off its first nuclear explosion. Why at this time? There are two possible reasons.

First and foremost, to boost the striking morale of 560 million people who are terribly sick in every way. It is the gravest time of crisis in India since independence. People are fed up with the government because of rampant corruption, inflation and shortages of food and the necessities of life. Rich and poor are disillusioned. The government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has not been able to shake the citadels of bureaucracy and corruption.

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What is the main issue? Is it the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean? India is very disillusioned with the United States since the Indian-Pakistani war of 1971, when the United States cut off economic aid at a crucial moment and openly sided with Pakistan.

India still does not trust the United States and questions the United States and Britain about the establishment of a military-communications center on the island of Diego Garcia, 700 miles south of Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon.

The matter has been hotly debated in the Indian Parliament. Britain is accused of selling the island to the United States. India questions the intentions of these two Western powers regarding domination of Indian waters.

The stir caused by these statements underscores Washington's collective short memory. In June, 1973, long before his religious conversion and while enthusiastically defending the President, Colson told essentially the same story publicly.

Nor do lawyers put much value on Colson's courtroom charge that Mr. Nixon had "urged me to disseminate damaging information about Daniel Ellsberg," causing Colson's obstruction of justice felony. To some lawyers, this was a ploy for the sympathy of Judge Gerhard Gesell, infuriated by the President's cavalier attitude toward court subpoenas. Unless bolstered by future testimony, it scarcely seems to affect the impeachment case.

Colson's accusations of sinister CIA participation in Watergate duplicate what he has privately told Sen. Edward Baker of Tennessee, charges long since written off as groundless by a House investigation. But Colson's picture of the President as a terrified captive of the CIA could lead the impeachment proceedings into a trackless and time-consuming wasteland.

Beyond the President, Colson is further confusing the chaotic Watergate picture by describing the CIA as an outlaw band of conspirators and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a demagogic influence on the President. Colson's new religiosity seems so deep that this quite probably is his sincere vision of the truth. But Colson's vision of the truth as Mr. Nixon's fanatically loyal lieutenants was uniquely distorted. What he says now should be judged accordingly.

Barkat M. Khokhar, now at the Atlantic School of Theology in Halifax, is a retired Indian Army colonel. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Damaged

Watergate Nixon had a good time floating around Europe and the Near East, continuing to pour out billions of taxpayers' dollars in loans, equipment, credit. The Washington administration is just as easy with free food, equipment, loans, monetary gifts, but at the same time refuses to help Americans recover their World War II damage claims, etc.

Anatole Broyard was at first sympathetic to Judy Sullivan's account of how one woman came to leave her family in her search for identity as a person rather than as someone's wife and mother in "Mama Doesn't Live Here Anymore" (JET June 10). But then he started "reading between the lines" and decided she was illogical, complaining, suffering from Freud's repetition compulsion (because her parents had been divorced), incompetent professionally, irresponsible, dishonest, couldn't handle

individual relationships and suffered from infantile narcissism. Reading between Mr. Broyard's lines, I find he sounds very much like a man threatened by the idea of losing the unpaid services of a cook, housekeeper, hostess, laundress, chauffeur, valet, bearer and raiser of children, supplier of sex and nurse.

I have no assurance a woman critic would find this book any more rewarding than Mr. Broyard did but at least she would know what Mrs. Sullivan was talking about.

LYDIA WELLS HORTON.
Brussels.

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Colson Still Generates Confusion

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—Just as the Watergate prosecutors expected, Charles Colson's testimony since his guilty plea has provided more confusion than important new information without removing doubts about how valuable a witness he will prove in the long run.

His revelations of giving early Watergate warnings to President Nixon in January, 1973, only slightly expand what he was saying a year ago. His courtroom accusation that he committed his crime at Mr. Nixon's personal initiative is considered mainly an unsuccessful ploy for a reduced sentence and of no great impact on impeachment proceedings. Colson's bizarre charges tying the Central Intelligence Agency to Watergate dust off old and almost entirely discredited accusations.

The confessions of Colson will provide some helpful new information to both special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the House Judiciary Committee. Nevertheless, it is questionable whether that information is significant enough to warrant the committee, which is falling dangerously behind schedule in its impeachment proceedings, summoning Colson for protracted testimony as it now stands. Thus, even as he awaits federal prison, Chuck Colson remains controversial, disruptive and ambiguous, just as in the White House.

Public Relations

Indeed, public relations gimmickry by Colson and his lawyer, David Shapiro, prior to his sentencing last Friday are strikingly similar to Colson's White House operations. Although there is no reason to question the sincerity of Colson's religious

MOVIES IN PARIS

Some German Cineastes

By Thomas Quinn Curtis
PARIS, June 25 (IHT).—“Axel” (at the Marais) is a German screen adaptation of Villiers de L'Isle Adam's symbolic drama that spearheaded the revolt against Zolaesque naturalism in French letters. Its impact has been worldwide and lasting.

W.B. Yeats coming from Dublin in 1894, described the impressions it made upon him: “swept together words which uttered a spiritual and passionate mood, as the flame glimmers behind the dusty blue glass in an Eastern lamp.”

De L'Isle Adam in his brooding way, inspired by Wagnerism, tells a gothic tale of Sara who depicts her ordination ceremony in Flanders convert to root out a treasure that she learns in a secret document hidden in Axel's castle. Rejecting a cloistered death-in-life, she takes her way to the hermit's stronghold in the Black Forest. The two fall in love, and enter into lengthy philosophical discourse ended by their decision a double suicide. In renunciation amid the discovered riches, worldly things they trust to a glorious fulfillment in self-nihilation: life-in-death. The author questions the wisdom of his choice: mentioning at the curtain the murmur of the odious vastness, vibrations of awakening of space and the ge of the plains as though to predict the couple's death.

Sara von Praunheim's film is thin in its fashion to the eye, but the text has been cut from its five-hour length to four and 30 minutes. The narration is by Hans Heinz Eysenck, author of macabre thrill-

ers, who in later years became a dedicated Nazi. The second act of the play has been declared to be the most tedious in modern drama, but only by those who did not suffer the Robert Forster production of “Plaidoyer pour Auguste” of the present Paris season. Von Praunheim has eliminated many turgid passages, but his version remains static.

The production suggests a catastrophe performance simply photographed. An off-screen voice announces the credits at the start; the director mistakenly believing that he has hit on a novel device. This spoken listing of cast and crew was actually first employed in the second all-talking film ever made, “The Terror,” and, proving a bad idea, promptly dropped. As the credits here are announced in German only, the French audience remains in the dark as to who's who.

Technically, the direction is peculiar. During the opening scene in the convent at midnight, the sun seems to be shining and the abbess is a female impersonator of shrill voice, while everyone speaks in squeaky, stiffened tones with gestures to match. Color replaces black and white in the sequences in the castle's cellar where the riches lie, and the acting here, abandoning the strained try for bizarre stylization, is “straight” and relatively improved.

German cineastes appear determined to be different at all costs. Another example of this resolute drive is “Ludwig II's Cook” (also at the Marais), which now has three balls devoted to unusual products. A Bavarian youth, who served in the kitchens

of the royal household and later rose to be a blue-ribbon chef, apparently wrote his memoirs in his old age (circa 1925), recalling his apprenticeship and his backstairs view of the romantic monarch. We are treated to the sight of a middle-aged actor, pretending to be the retired cook, who takes us on a travelogue of the various residences of Ludwig, explaining all as he goes along. A less cinematic notion could scarcely be imagined and one keeps anticipating in vain flashbacks to the good old days. Hans Jürgen Syberberg is the author of this curio.

Fred Wiseman's documentary, “Hospital,” of a busy day in a Manhattan hospital, fit, too, is

at the Marais is an exceptionally interesting venture. It is impossible to predict the reactions of the spectators and is finally shot himself. One hopes that Mel Brooks' forthcoming burlesque, “Blazing Saddles,” will soon rid the screen of these tiresome, old-time horse operas.

“Femmes au Soleil” (at the Quintette and the Elisees Lincoln) is equally boring, a heavy comedy-drama in which three hefty females discuss and remember their romances on a summer holiday. The estimable Eric Rohmer is creded as a technical adviser, but his duties must have been limited to instructing the company in the Australian crawl for the swimming pool interludes. There is no evidence of his directorial or writing talent. Indeed, the banality of the characters is the very antithesis of the provocative dialogue of Rohmer's films.

The Festival du Marais is honoring René Clair with a showing of three of his films: “Entracte,” “Paris Qui Dort” and “La Tour”—at the Hotel de Lamoignon on Monday at 9:30 p.m. The occasion will mark the 50th anniversary of the premiere of Clair's first motion picture.

The Gravy Train” is intended as that has the effect of liberalizing all of us from our hangups,” says Vincent Canby. “Uptown Saturday Night,” directed by Sidney Poitier, is an “exuberant black comedy that utilizes many of the ecological attitudes that only black writers” (Richard Wesleye in the screenplay), directors and actors can decently get away with,” says Canby. It is about a “stupendously ill-equipped locomotives,” Steve Jackson (Poirot), a factory worker, and Warren Franklin (Bill Cosby), a taxi driver, who set out to recover a missing lottery ticket contained in a wallet stolen during the one and only visit to a nearby black after-hours club. The curse of their search takes them through a gallery of rogues, deadbeats and affable con artists: sharp Eye Washington (Richard Burton), a down-at-the-heels double-crossing private detective who uses their money and runs; congressman Lincoln Roscoe (Eubie Browne), a gang boss and scoundrel Beaufront, Canby finds all performances “marvelously funny in their short takes and Wilson as The Reverend just stops the film with his story.”

A Free Woman,” German propaganda feminism, immersed Howard Thompson. Directed by Volker Schlöndorff, it ends the losing battle of a divided woman in her thirties to an isolated self-fulfillment, the die is cast in a briskly insomniac society geared to male dominance and early training for her women.” Thompson says that the story “is quietly and utilfully” told and praises the

brain-damaged George Segal less violent only serves to make him more so, says Nora Sayre. “With a handful of wires and a tiny computer planted in his neck, he runs amok on the conviction that machines are taking over the world. The picture moves as slowly as a glacier—an image that's reinforced by the repetitive shots of long, white hospital corridors, white bathrooms and home decor—a fact, it's a white-on-white movie. There is no suspense; the only frightening moments occur when you fear it may last forever, especially during the seemingly endless operation and an interminable manhunt.” Joan MacKett and Richard A. Dysart also take part.

The Parallax View” is a suspense melodrama which, says Vincent Canby, “travels a horizontal course from beginning to end.” Neither director Alan J. Pakula nor his screenwriters, David Giler and Lorenzo Semple Jr., display the wit that Alfred Hitchcock might have used to give the tale importance transcending immediate plausibility, says Canby. “Without giving away the plot, the idea simply stated, is that there is something in this country a giant corporation (the Parallax Corp.) dedicated to training and putting out for hire misfits and malcontents who have been elevated to professional assassins.” Warren Beatty plays a reporter investigating a political assassination conspiracy. Paula Prentiss a TV news reporter and Hume Cronyn is a harassed city editor.

The Terminal Man,” a thriller, written, directed and produced by Mike Hodges, features the sorry school of medicine but no suspense. In the movie, based on Michael Crichton's novel, the psychotherapy intended to make

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The Deadly Trackers” (at the Ermitage in English) is quite a gaudy Western, sickeningly sentimental and dull. Its lugubrious solemnity excites audience giggles. It presents Richard Harris as the do-good sheriff of a Southwestern town at the mercy of badmen. The sheriff is opposed to the director's production of his own way, elaborating his own form of what would subsequently be labelled abstraction, racism and action painting.

Hans Hartung ABCD 36 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7, to Sept. 30.

While Hartung's recent paintings are being displayed at the Galerie de France 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, his graphic work is to be seen here. As a child, Hartung applied himself to drawing flashes of lightning as soon as they occurred. His art today has the same sort of urgency and energy. Hartung, now approaching his 70th birthday, has always followed his own way, elaborating his own form of what would subsequently be labelled abstraction, racism and action painting.

Jerry Uelsmann, Centre Culturel American, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to June 30.

Jerry Uelsmann is an American photographer who mixes his negatives with sometimes magical results. A piece of driftwood appears to have been worn into the shape of two hands clutching one another. The real landscape is transmuted into a dream landscape. Nothing is ever simple; a low-keyed image is always there to haunt the more assertive one. This is not surrealism, but a new form of poetry.

—MICHAEL GIRSON.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div. In S										1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div. In S										1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div. In S									
P/E	51s.	102s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/e	P/E	51s.	102s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/e	P/E	51s.	102s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/e									
6713 49% Abbt Lb 1.32	15	58	56	55	55	+ .4	25	19%	Burndy 74	9	2	2314	2324	2324	+ .4	415 51% DiGiorgi .66	5	61	65	61	64								
411240 ACE Ind 2.20	9	24	4334	43	43	- .2	102	97%	Burntgs .50	24	217	10424	10424	10424	+ Cls	12542 81% Digital Eapt .8	33	195	11954	10824	10824								
512 2% AdmDy .04	4	11	31	30	31	+ .1	83	83	Bush Univ	5	3	714	714	714	+ Cls	8 5% Dillinger .40	4	23	23	23	23								
1013 16% AdmDy 1.36	5	16	71	61	61	- .1	11	11	C	12	24	24	24	24	+ Cls	24 1% DillonCo 1.20	12	8	8	8	8								
514 4% Ad Millis .20	2	12	473	47	47	- .1	24	24	CabCF 2.54	7	32	18	1714	1714	1714	+ Cls	12542 12% Disney 1.20	14	32	32	32	32							
1113 9% AdmInst .06	23	23	75	92	92	- .2	24	24	Cadence Ind	7	15	24	24	24	+ Cls	12542 12% DistCo 1.20	12	8	8	8	8								
511 23% AehnLif 1.08	6	180	257	255	255	+ .1	24	24	Caesars Wrl	4	34	314	276	276	+ Cls	12542 12% DistSeag .80	12	13	13	13	13								
4112 4% AehnLif pl 2	2	2	251	251	251	+ .1	24	24	Cal Finanl	4	27	27	27	27	+ Cls	5 5% DistVil 2.16	5	6	6	6	6								
4% 74 Aguirre Co	9	28	73	73	73	+ .1	24	24	CalPac Uz 1.52	6	1	1614	1614	1614	+ Cls	12542 5% Domelny .50	14	22	22	22	22								
1013 8% Ahmns .20	5	5	82	82	82	+ .1	24	24	CallJohn 1.52	13	11	11	734	734	+ Cls	12542 5% DomLuft .34	14	5	5	5	5								
412 21 Aileen Inc	23	5	9	3	3	+ .1	24	24	CamB 1.53	7	73	34	34	34	+ Cls	12542 12% Doric Co .32	12	62	21	21	21								
29 40 AlPrd 20b	23	6	65	51	51	+ .1	24	24	CamPac .50	12	12	22	22	22	+ Cls	12542 4% Dorf Oliver .4	4	5	5	5	5								
1476 16% Alreco 80	14	14	115	115	115	+ .1	24	24	CapConf 2.52	7	102	1214	1214	1214	+ Cls	12542 4% Dorsey .10	12	7	7	7	7								
24 125 Alreco 1.20	5	5	12	12	12	+ .1	24	24	Capit Corp	15	63	23	25	25	+ Cls	12542 5% Dover 1.04	9	5	5	5	5								
15 70 Alreco 1.15	5	5	12	12	12	+ .1	24	24	CapHd 36	14	21	21	21	21	+ Cls	12542 3% DowCh 1.20	14	38	38	38	38								
29 9 Alaska Intr	9	9	11	11	11	+ .1	24	24	CapM 2.61	3	5	24	24	24	+ Cls	12542 3% Dravo 1.60	12	4	4	4	4								
1114 6% Alberto .35	6	6	6	6	6	+ .1	24	24	Carling Oke	4	5	15	15	15	+ Cls	12542 4% Dresser 1.00	11	10	10	10	10								
1114 12% Alberto .50	5	5	6	6	6	+ .1	24	24	Carlitate .28	6	6	15	15	15	+ Cls	12542 4% Drs pf 2.20	2	2	2	2	2								
32 22 AlctnLd .20	26	25	23	23	23	+ .1	24	24	CaroFrg .45	6	164	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% DrsR pf 2	2	1	1	1	1								
25 24 AlctnLd 100	19	19	23	23	23	+ .1	24	24	CaroPw 1.49	6	48	103	103	103	+ Cls	12542 4% Dryvts .20	6	6	6	6	6								
25 25 AlctnLd 1.40	13	13	24	24	24	+ .1	24	24	CartFp .52	7	210	21	21	21	+ Cls	12542 5% Duke pf 3.30	24	24	24	24	24								
21 14 AlctnLd pl 3	5	5	23	23	23	+ .1	24	24	CartG 1.24	35	12	12	12	12	+ Cls	12542 4% Duke pf 6.75	24	24	24	24	24								
12 24 AlctnLd 1.50	4	4	20	20	20	+ .1	24	24	Carl Hwl .80	11	11	45	45	45	+ Cls	12542 5% DunBrat .95	18	18	18	18	18								
17 21 AlctnLd 1.58	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CartHw 1.72	31	4	45	45	45	+ Cls	12542 5% Duplan Cb	24	24	24	24	24								
21 21 AlctnLd 1.59	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CastNgs .92	14	42	65	65	65	+ Cls	12542 5% DuPont 5.75	13	13	13	13	13								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CastCle 1.68	21	3	45	45	45	+ Cls	12542 5% Duqul 1.72	6	6	6	6	6								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CastTr 1.68	25	12	12	12	12	+ Cls	12542 5% Duqul 1.49	2	2	2	2	2								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	Cavgn 1.73	25	11	11	11	11	+ Cls	12542 4% Dymolin .26	4	4	4	4	4								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CBS 1.43	35	1	50	50	50	+ Cls	12542 5% EastPic 1.04	4	10	10	10	10								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	ConCnc 2.20	3	52	52	52	52	+ Cls	12542 5% EastAir Lin	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentHud 1.72	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastG 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentHl 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
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12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21	21	21	+ .1	24	24	CentIP 1.20	14	14	14	14	14	+ Cls	12542 5% EastKod 1.55	12	12	12	12	12								
12 21 AlctnLd 1.60	4	4	21																										

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FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1974

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Sony Profits Tumble 35.6% in 2d Quarter

Consolidated Net Rose at Peugeot Holding Co.

TOKYO, June 25 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Sony Corp. fell 35.6 percent in the second quarter ended April 30, to \$7 billion yen (about \$119 million) from the \$2.3 billion yen earned in the year-earlier quarter, the company reported today. Consolidated sales rose 18 percent over the same period to \$4.2 billion yen.

For the six months of its fiscal yr., Sony's consolidated profits rose 4.9 percent to 14.4 billion yen, while sales climbed 29 percent to 10.48 billion yen.

Sony attributed its second-quarter profit decline to "extraordinarily inflated material costs, recession in the world economy and currency fluctuations."

Sales for the first half broke up into 103.67 billion yen in domestic market, up 31 percent, and 91.76 billion yen in the overseas market, up 27 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. The company's second-quarter profits were equal to 7 U.S. cents per American depository share (ADS), down from 11 cents a year earlier. Half-year earnings totalled 31 cents per ADS, up from 28 cents.

Sony said earnings per ADS are set on the average number of shares outstanding during each half, adjusted for a 25 percent distribution, and also based on the new ADS ratio of one underlying share of common stock for each ADS to be effective the time the free distribution made.

Peugeot Profits Up

TOKYO, June 25 (IHT).—Peugeot S.A., the holding company which owns Automobiles Peugeot, say reported an 18 percent increase in 1973 consolidated net profits on a 15 percent rise in sales.

Automobiles Peugeot, which announced late yesterday that it is doing merger talks with Cifra, accounted for 75 percent of the parent holding company's consolidated revenues of 12.51 billion francs (about \$2.6 billion).

The holding company's consolidated earnings totalled 334.82 billion francs (about \$6.33 billion), up from 287.7 million in 1972. The auto firm, which itself earned 315 million francs last year, accounted for 64 percent of the consolidated total.

The parent company said today at 1974 results of Automobiles Peugeot, its main manufacturing subsidiary, should be "positive, although not comparable with those last year." Auto production in the first five months of this year declined 15 percent from a year earlier while deliveries were off 10 percent.

Schneider Profits Up 5%

TOKYO, June 25 (AP-DJ).—Schneider, the French steel, machinery and engineering group, reported today a 5 percent increase in 1973 net profits. Earnings for the year totalled 31.65 million francs (about \$6.5 million).

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Goodyear Patents Clean-Burning Fuel**

Two Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. scientists have developed an automobile fuel using gasoline, alcohol and water that, they claim, may make energy-consuming, pollution-control devices unnecessary. The patented mixture consists of 72 percent gasoline, 25 percent T-butyl alcohol and 3 percent water. Kenneth Frech and James Tsuzuma, who developed the mixture, say the fuel provides a high octane rating without addition of lead while making a 65 percent reduction in specific pollutants when burned in a standard V-8 engine without pollution-control devices. Because it burns cleaner than usual gasoline, it also reduces engine deposits, extending engine life, they add. The fuel could be readily produced at about the same cost as fuels currently being pumped. They say that the fuel requires additional development and evaluation, but that their research to date is "extremely encouraging."

Philips' Sees Higher Profit

Net profits of N.V. Philips, the multinational electrical and electronics company, will rise "somewhat higher" this year than the 10 percent increase the company predicted last month, according to J.W.G. Offergelt, a member of the managing board. "I have the feeling" that sales in Dutch guilders are going to rise higher than the 10 percent previously forecast, and "notwithstanding the big inflation, we will realize the same profitability as a percentage of sales as last year"—43 percent, he says. Denying that he was being pessimistic in failing to predict a higher profit increase this year after the 30 percent rise in the first quarter, he notes that the guilder has risen strongly against other currencies, notably the dollar, since the beginning of the year, tending to shrink revenues and profits earned outside the Netherlands when translated into guilders. But

he says that demand for Philips' consumer products, accounting for "about 60 percent of sales," is "still high. And for the future, we are very optimistic in this sector." The company is "happy" with its collaboration on computers in Unidata, the triple alliance of Philips, Siemens and Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique but, he adds, melding three different companies into a single organization is "a long, slow process." There will be no profit in computers for Philips this year or next, but the company is charging all its computer development costs off as expenses and looks forward to an eventual return, he says.

GM Sees Slow Auto-Sales Recovery

General Motors sees a long, slow road back for new-car sales from this year's depressed levels and also expects the small-car market to grow less dramatically in the next few years than some analysts and its Detroit rivals have projected. But top GM executives, talking to Wall Street auto analysts, made it clear GM plans to compete strongly for a share of the small-car market and also expects to make a profit while doing so. The officials avoided any specific forecast of new-car sales for 1975 but told the meeting it would be three years, or 1977, before industry sales got back to 1973's record levels. Small cars "will be a significant portion of the business" in the future, they said. But since April, after the oil embargo had ended, they have taken only about 47 percent of the total U.S. auto market, compared with a 52 percent share in January at the peak of the gasoline crisis. "Some say they see 50 to 60 percent small cars" in the near future, "but we see the possibility of it swinging either way," one official said. A key factor is the expected improvements in the fuel economy of bigger cars, which would blunt one of the big selling points of small cars.

False Valuations Found on Contracts

U.S. Probing Operations of Sindona Aide

TOKYO, June 25 (AP-DJ).—U.S. authorities are investigating the possibility that a close associate of Michele Sindona, the Italian financier, may have been involved in foreign exchange maneuvering that cost Franklin National Bank more than \$45 million in the first five months of this year.

According to sources, federal examiners have found a number of foreign exchange contracts, bearing false valuations, involving Carlo Bordoni, a Milan banker, who was brought in as a director of Franklin National's parent holding company by Mr. Sindona.

Franklin officials declined to comment on the report. They did confirm, however, that they had been advised that Mr. Bordoni is tendering his resignation. No reason was given.

Mr. Bordoni until recently was managing director of Banca Unione, a Milan bank controlled by Mr. Sindona. That bank has since merged with Milan's Banca Privata Finanziaria, also controlled by Mr. Sindona, to form Banca Privata Italiana. A few months ago, Mr. Bordoni was named managing director of Generali Immobiliare di Roma, a real estate and finance company 33 percent-owned by Mr. Sindona.

Mr. Sindona owns about 21.6 percent of Franklin New York Corp., parent of the troubled Franklin National, and has agreed to underwrite two rights offerings, totaling \$50 million, to inject new capital into the company.

Bundesbank Seeks Data on Banks' Foreign Exchange Futures Trade

FRANKFURT, June 25 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank has moved to reduce the risks in foreign exchange futures trading by ordering about 350 West German banking institutions to register their foreign exchange futures positions with the central bank, a Bundesbank spokesman said today.

He said compulsory registration of futures positions will take effect at the end of July.

Through this move, the Bundesbank intends to provide itself with information about the volume and the difference between delivery and buying obligations in foreign exchange futures dealings at the nation's banks, market sources said.

Moves in this direction had been expected in foreign exchange circles for some time and came as no great surprise, foreign exchange dealers said. They added, however, that market circles were concerned over the possibility that this may not be the last step taken by the Bundesbank to control foreign exchange activities.

Sizeable foreign exchange losses have already been reported by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Union Bank of Switzerland and Franklin National Bank of New York.

Canadian's View of Inflation Causes Stir at Conference

By Ian Gummer

MILAN, June 25 (IHT).—A Canadian professor caused a stir at an international monetary conference here today by claiming that floating currency exchange rates represent a breakdown of the world monetary system and warning that without a return to fixed rates the West faces "ultimately a breakdown in civilization."

The argument of Prof. Robert Mundell, of Waterloo University, was quickly controversial by three other experts attending the conference on inflation and monetary policy organized by Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Prof. Mundell said that floating exchange rates is the present stage of a breakdown in monetary discipline that began when the United States broke the link between the dollar and gold in 1971. Furthermore, he said that float is one of the causes of grave international inflation, and only a return to fixed rates could avert disaster. Yet another cause of inflation, he said, is currency devaluation.

The professor was one of the invited speakers at the second session of the conference today. His view sufficiently exercised Prof. Allan Meltzer of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh that he requested the right to speak at the end of the session to deliver a ringing refutation.

All monetary experts, Prof. Meltzer said, are agreed that the fixed rate system has been tried and found wanting. It is an aber-

ration to urge a return to that system, he indicated. The floating system brings stable prices if used in conjunction with domestic disciplinary measures, he said.

As for the devaluation theory, he said that higher U.S. prices were brought about by the growth in the money supply, not by the devaluations of the dollar.

The latter said that contrary to Prof. Mundell's view, fixed exchange rates are a cause of inflation while the floating system minimizes it. And how, Prof. Haberler asked, can the fixed system work when the level of inflation in various countries varies? Under that system equilibrium could only be achieved by either continual exchange rate adjustments or an ever higher rate of inflation in countries with a surplus payments balance.

Experts Divided

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—International economic experts today failed to reach agreement on how best to fight inflation while avoiding the risk of a recession, informed sources said.

This followed two days of discussions here by the economic policy committee of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

2 Europeans Seek a Stake In U.S. Bank

Warburg-Paribas Eye Link With A.G. Becker

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 25 (IHT).—Warburg-Paribas Inc., the New York investment banking firm jointly owned by Europe's leading private bankers, plans to merge with A.G. Becker & Co. of Chicago.

Becker is considered a well-established, wealthy and successful financial services company which is expected to give the European group an important "grass roots" entree to major U.S. corporations.

Details of the link-up are yet to be spelled out. However, the bankers envision creating a new firm comprising Becker and Warburg-Paribas, capitalized at some \$50 million. Warburg-Paribas Inc. already has a paid-up capital of \$10 million and the European partners will add up to an additional \$15 million in order to become equal partners with Becker in the new firm.

However, Becker is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, which at present restricts the access of foreigners to its trading floor. Thus, it is expected that the Europeans will be held to a minority participation and the size of this holding is now being discussed with officials of the Big Board, which is expected to make its views known by mid-July.

A spokesman for the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, which along with S.G. Warburg of London, owns Warburg-Paribas, indicated today that access to the NYSE trading floor "is not an important consideration" in the link. Rather, he said, the European group is looking to develop its corporate finance activities with U.S. firms and at the same time would like to draw on Becker's capacity for privately placing securities among large institutional investors.

Federal authorities are questioning officials of Franklin's foreign-exchange trading department and the bank's audit department to investigate the situation. Mr. Bordoni himself, it is understood, has not been questioned by federal officials, who only yesterday morning received information that would involve Mr. Bordoni in the alleged phony contract arrangement.

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Currency Rates

June 25, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	U.S.	FF	L.T.L.	Gdr. St. com. Swiss. Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6640	5.5220	184.32	34.44 41.04
Brussels (c)	2.6640	50.35	14.97	7.2030 5.60 14.27
Frankfurt	2.4200	6.0460	45.11 3.915	8.65 8.43 42.21
London (a)	2.7630	—	4.6700	18.60 18.30 6.715 1.7275 14.322
Milan	64.40	181.70	235.00	155.02 155.00 155.00 155.00 168.10
Paris	4.9025	11.6180	191.61	7.3100 12.15 10.80 10.80 10.80 10.80
Zurich	2.6510	7.1870	188.50	81.83 4.6565 115.405 7.3400

The following are dollar values (c): Danish krone: 6.0575; Escudo: 25.175; Israeli shekel: 51.455; Scudi: 18.355; Sri Rupia: 41.0875; Yen: 265.85; Belgian financial franc: 35.725.

(a) Commercial franc; (c) Unit of 100; (m) Units of 1,000; (t) Units of 10,000.

(b) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 25, 1974

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	1.2500	8.10	10.20
1 M	1.2500	8.10	10.20
1 M	1.2500	8.10	10.20
1 M	1.2500	8.10	10.20
1 Y	1.2500	8.10	10.20

International Stock Indexes

June 25, 1974

Real. Prev. High Low

Amst. 100.1 100.1 116.9 106.9

Bors. 28.40 28.40

Frankfurt. 109.21 109.21

London 30. 235.1 235.1

Milan 122.12 122.12

Paris 4.9025 4.9025

Zurich 2.6510 2.6510

Curren. val. of old.

The following are dollar values (c): Danish krone: 6.0575; Escudo: 25.175; Israeli shekel: 51.455; Scudi: 18.355; Sri Rupia: 41.0875; Yen: 265.85; Belgian financial franc: 35.725.

(c) Commercial franc; (m) Unit of 100; (t) Units of 1,000; (y) Units of 10,000.

(b) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

(a) Current value of old.

FCE Quotations

June 25, 1974

1974 1973

Jan Sep Dec Mar Jan

DJIA ... 250 250 250 250 250

BSE 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

FT 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

TKD 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHARGE

Brussels

June 25, 1974

1974 1973

Jan Sep Dec Mar Jan

DJIA ... 250 250 250 250 250

BSE 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

FT 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

TKD 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHARGE

Paris

June 25, 1974

1974 1973

Jan Sep Dec Mar Jan

DJIA ... 250 250 250 250 250

BSE 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

FT 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

TKD 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHARGE

London

June 25, 1974

1974 1973

Jan Sep Dec Mar Jan

DJIA ... 250 250 250 250 250

BSE 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

FT 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

TKD 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHARGE

Zurich

June 25, 1974

1974 1973

Jan Sep Dec Mar Jan

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BSE 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

FT 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

TKD 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHARGE

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June 25, 1974

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Jan Sep Dec Mar Jan

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BSE 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

FT 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

TKD 250 ... 250 250 250 250 250

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHARGE

London

June 25, 1974

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974 Stocks and Div. In S P/E Sis. 100s. High Low Last. Chge										1974 Stocks and Div. In S P/E Sis. 100s. High Low Last. Chge										1974 Stocks and Div. In S P/E Sis. 100s. High Low Last. Chge															
High. Low. Div. In S					Net					High. Low. Div. In S					Net					High. Low. Div. In S					Net										
Stocks		Div.		P/E	Sis.		100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chge	Stocks		Div.		P/E	Sis.		100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chge	Stocks		Div.		P/E	Sis.		100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chge
654 473 AAV Cos. 23	3	1	5	40	476	476	476	476	476	476	-	200 173 268	268	268	268	268	4	1	476	476	476	476	-	476 476 476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	
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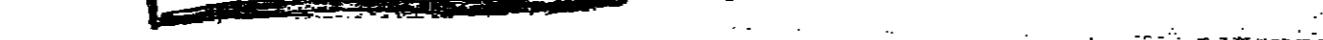
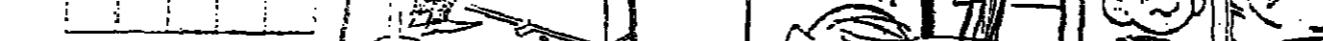
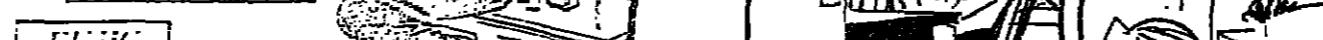
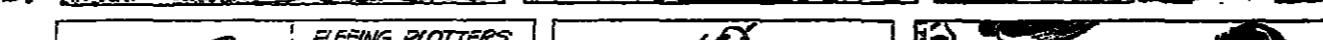
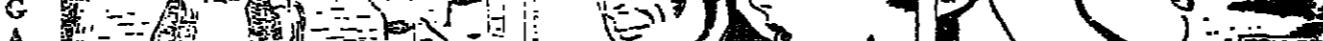
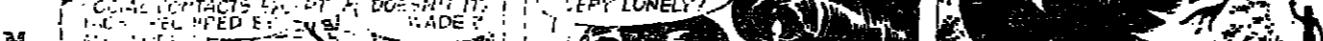
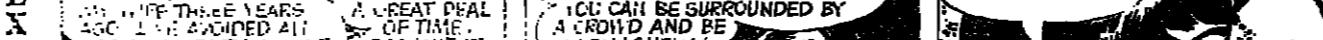
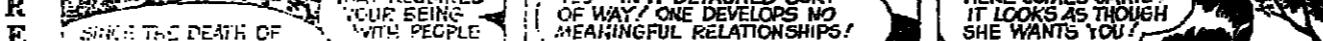
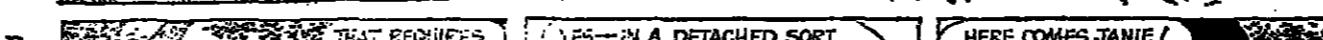
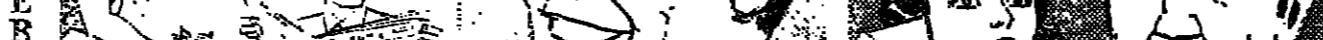
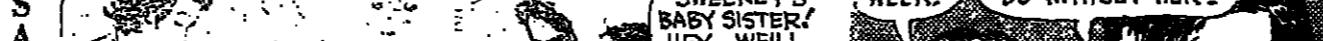
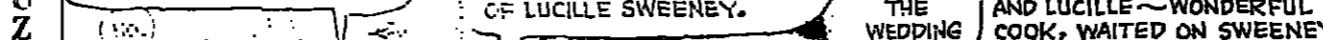
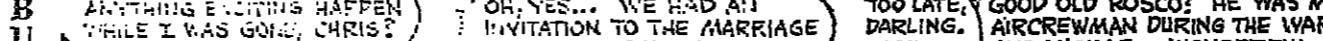
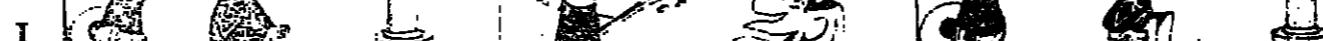
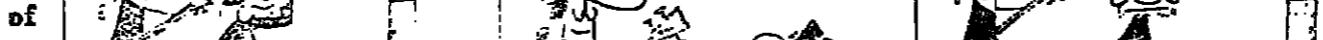
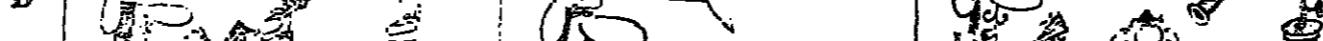
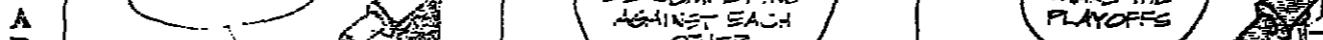
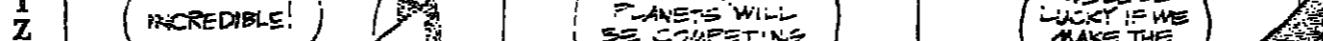
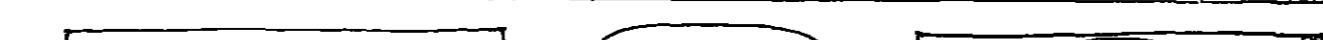
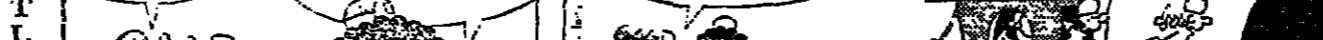
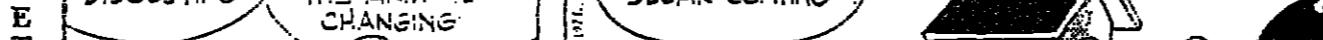
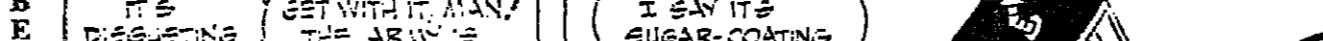
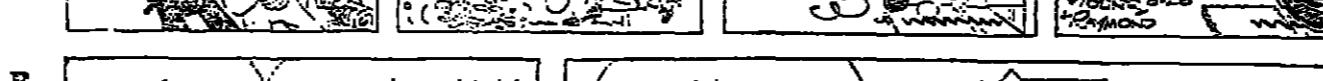
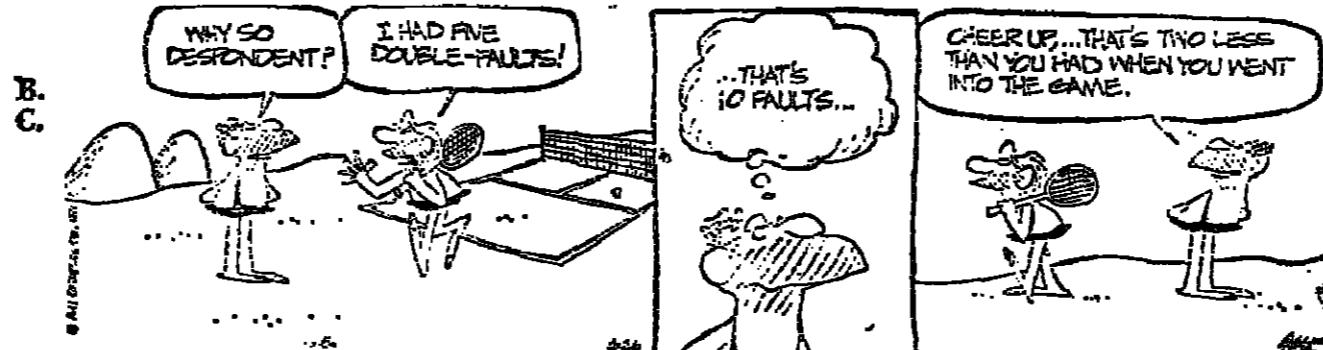
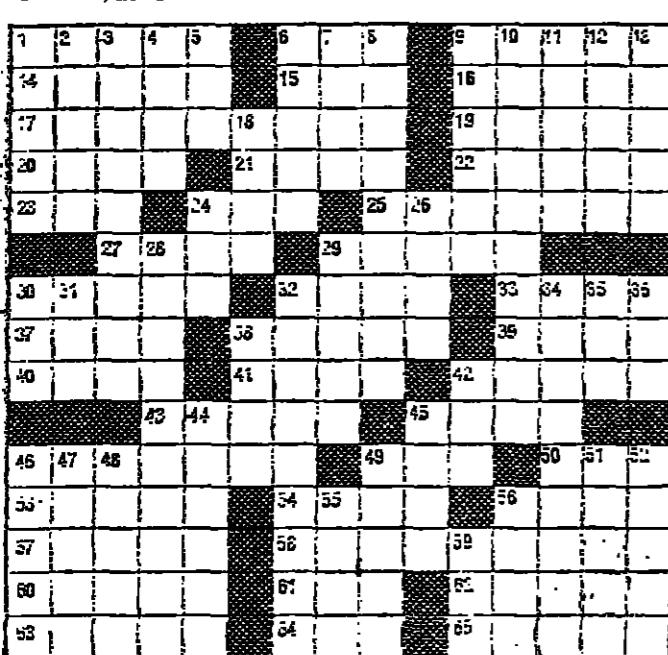
CROSSWORD — By Will Wang

ACROSS

- 1 Namely
- 6 Convened
- 9 Kind of sergeant
- 14 Declaim
- 15 — Magnon
- 16 Of a flower part
- 17 Art of making lifelike fauna
- 19 With an — (intending)
- 20 Landon et al.
- 21 Spanish painter
- 22 Feudal workers
- 23 Floral piece
- 24 King of fly
- 25 Certain mutual funds
- 27 U.S. agents
- 28 Define in a way
- 29 Normal
- 32 Kind of clock
- 33 Wealth, in India
- 37 Heavyweight boxer Tommy
- 38 "— America Singing"
- 39 "Othello" character
- 40 Buddhist sacred mountain
- 41 Alone, in France

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- 42 Headwear
- 43 News pieces
- 45 Marx
- 46 Hit song of 1939
- 49 Something to flip
- 50 Superlative ending
- 53 Ice coatings
- 55 Patricia of films
- 56 What for? Sp.
- 57 Leaves out
- 58 Lifelike dummy
- 60 Dull finish
- 61 Kind of light
- 62 Nights in Nancy
- 63 Curves
- 64 Direction: Abb.
- 65 — macabre
- 66 Defense
- 67 Add up
- 68 Religious cape
- 69 Lifelike Tussaud exhibit
- 70 "How sweet."
- 71 Dry, as hay
- 72 Food fish
- 73 Host
- 74 Teddy bear
- 75 Half an essay
- 76 Remnant
- 77 Kind of breadfruit
- 78 Oast
- 79 "Ethan —"
- 80 P. I. breadfruit
- 81 Gives our
- 82 Cut, as a boil
- 83 Spades and hearts
- 84 On edge
- 85 Work for
- 86 — pura
- 87 Remnant
- 88 Ostris's wife
- 89 Mystery item
- 90 Houston
- 91 Lifelike Oz traveler
- 92 Buffoon
- 93 Time
- 94 Negative
- 95 Ostris's wife
- 96 Kind of blood
- 97 Myerson et al.
- 98 Oast
- 99 "Ethan —"
- 100 P. I. breadfruit
- 101 "Foolish."
- 102 "I HAD FIVE DOUBLE-FAULTS!"
- 103 "THAT'S 10 FAULTS..."
- 104 "CHEER UP... THAT'S TWO LESS THAN YOU HAD WHEN YOU WENT INTO THE GAME."
- 105 "WELL, ANYWAY... SHE MET HIM AT THE DOOR."
- 106 "IT'S DISGUSTING."
- 107 "GET WITH IT, MAN! THE ARMY'S CHANGING."
- 108 "I SAY IT'S SUGAR-COATING."
- 109 "OBSTACLE COURSE."
- 110 "INCREDIBLE!"
- 111 "... SOMEDAY THE PLANETS WILL BE COMPETING AGAINST EACH OTHER."
- 112 "OH, YES... WE HAD AN INVITATION TO THE MARRIAGE OF LUCILLE SWEENEY."
- 113 "GOOD OLD ROSCO! HE WAS MY AIRCREWMAN DURING THE WAR. AND LUCILLE—WONDERFUL COOK, WAITED ON SWEENEY HAND AND FOOT. WHAT'LL HE DO WITHOUT HER?"
- 114 "HERE COMES JANIE! IT LOOKS AS THOUGH SHE WANTS YOU!"
- 115 "FLEEING PLOTTERS HIT A SNAG."
- 116 "ASPHYCIATE, MY FRIENDS, WILL YOU!"
- 117 "OH, NO, YOU DON'T!"



2d-Round Play Today

World Cup Stars Waiting in 'Wings'

By Brian Glanville

JUNIOR, June 26 (UPI).—Common theme of tomorrow's opening matches in the World Cup's second stage might be "the importance of having stars."

East Germany, which plays Sweden in Hamburg, will emphatically and insistently have them. West Germany is looking for them, and it is in Düsseldorf, a Yugoslavia team which possesses in Zdravko Mamic one of the best in the game. Brazil, the powerful Jeairinho, has them. He could well trouble

East Germans in Hannover. The East Germans will probably do without their own known wingers, Wolfram Weis and Eberhard Vogel as they did against West Germany, Argentina, which plays the best in Gelsenkirchen, perhaps the outstanding star of the tournament, in a Houseman, a tiny, commanding little fellow who exemplified theory that the smaller they were the better they have to be. The muscular Dutchman Krol, however, will need to back worthy of his talents, if he switches to the left, he can function equally well, he will find the no less than Wim Suurbier.

Tired in England, is odd to think that two World Cups ago, wingers seemed to be disappearing into limbo land, under the sour Alfie, won the World Cup against them, with the consequence that for several misguided years, Britain's sheeplike and unwarred coaches proceeded the principle that wingers did not exist. But, of course, they and now we have an expert renowned as the Borsussia

Trepid Begins S. Yacht Trials

EWPORT, R.I., June 26 (AP).—Trending champion Intrepid, wooden 12-meter yacht split races yesterday with two aluminum challengers during the annual trials for the America's Cup.

The Intrepid, on the 13.5-mile regular course, defeated the other by a margin of 2 minutes, seconds after losing to the latter by just 13 seconds its first race.

In another match race during opening round of the six-day trials, Mariner defeated Valiant, savoring only a test competitor the three contenders by 1:53, Australian yachts, and a 12-meter vessel owned by Baron Eric Bich will compete for the right to meet the U.S. entry.

West Germany Still Favored

LONDON, June 25 (UPI).—William Hill bookmakers have listed the following odds on the last eight teams in the World Soccer cup:

West Germany 5-2; The Netherlands 7-2; Poland and Yugoslavia 7-1; Brazil 5-1; Argentina 9-1; East Germany 10-1 and Sweden 20-1.

Mönchengladbach coach Hennes Weisweiler, deplored the fact that West Germany has been playing without them.

Yet is this fair? Is this truly what has been wrong with the West German team? And would the insertion of Herbert Wimmer on one wing and Dieter Herzog on the other really transform the ineffective team we watched lose to East Germany in Hamburg last Saturday?

I am not at all convinced, partly because that team had two players perfectly capable of going down the flanks and crossing the ball.

Bayern's blond Ulrich Hoeness was, after all, originally a right winger, and still likes to drift out there from the middle, to do damage. Paul Breitner, of the same club, spent practically the whole game overlapping dangerously from left back. And while it is true to say that Jürgen Grabowski, used at outside right against the DDR, had a poor game and plays for his own club in midfield, it was as a winger that he made his name. It was as a right winger that he came on four years ago as substitute in the World Cup quarterfinal in Leon, Mexico, and destroyed an English defense in which left-back Terry Cooper was exhausted. Had Ramsey had the basic sense to replace Cooper, it might have been another tale. But there we are.

Poland's dynamic wingers should be capable of winning the match against Sweden, which played its defense so skillfully and strongly against the Dutch, but will probably be stretched by the Poles. Grzegorz Lato and Robert Gadocha are a splendid pair, fast, tough, skillful, brave and a fine shot. It is rather ironic to think that Lato, who set up Poland's vital goal last October against England at Wembley to qualify for the finals, would probably not have played had the famous center-forward Lubanski not been injured. But putting Lato on the right flank (he is just as dangerous on the left) gave the attack balance. Sweden,

by contrast, tends rather to play through the middle. It has no such wingers as Kurt Hamrin and Skoglund, the clever little men who did so much to get them to the World Cup final of 1966.

Talking of clever little men, Scotland may well have paid the penalty for not making use of Jimmy Johnstone, the rechristened Charlie outside right, the very antithesis of a team player, but a footballer of immense skill and mordacious. Had he been brought on in the closing stages of the game against a tired Brazil, he might have turned the trick. And it would have been good policy to put him on at half-time against the Yugoslavs. Scotland was a good, compact, all-round side, but at this level that is not enough. To score goals against a World Cup defense, you need special skills.

Wingers, of course, can't do much without the ball and that is why I don't really fancy Argentina's chances against the Netherlands. Carlos Babington is the man who makes bullets for Houseman to fire, and he has been suspended for the match. He must regret his idiocy in twice deliberately handing the ball in the match against Italy! The first time he got away with it, the second he was shown the yellow card.

The Netherlands beat Argentina, 4-1, in an exhibition match, but now it will be a different ball game. "Argentina for me is a great team," said Dutchman Johan Cruyff when I visited the team's hotel outside Dortmund. "Since that 4-1 defeat, they have played very well. I saw both their World Cup games on television. Each one was better."

And Krol added: "I think Argentina is a very different team now, in better form and better condition. I think they will be difficult to play. But if you lose the first game it's very hard. You must win it or draw it, else your morale goes down."

I think the Netherlands will win.

In their matches, both King, 30, and the ninth-seeded Rosewall, 33, used their experience to the full.

King's victory, which took just 30 minutes, helped and speculation that too much indoor tennis might have upset her chance of retaining the title. Her second-round match was more a parade of her skill than contest and poor Miss May, overawed and overpowered, could offer no more than minimum resistance. In the second set she won only 12 points.

Like men's top seed John Newcombe yesterday, King had to



FALLING FLAT—Dutch girl Marijke Schaar hits the grass at Wimbledon while losing to Evonne Goolagong.

United Press International

King, Rosewall Experience Wimbledon Victories

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters).—Billie Jean King, the top women's seed, and Ken Rosewall of Australia showed that there is no substitute for age and experience at the Wimbledon tennis championships when they marched impressively onwards in the singles today. It was the second straight day of play without a major upset.

King, favorite to win the singles title for a sixth time, routed her 18-year-old fellow-American Kathy May, 6-1, 6-1, while Rosewall, who is celebrating the 20th anniversary of his first appearance in the final here, beat India's Vijay Amritraj, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Goolagong, the 1971 champion and third seed, needed only 28 minutes to crush another Dutch girl, Marijke Schaer, 6-1, 6-1. While Casals, who is celebrating the 20th anniversary of his first appearance in the final here, beat India's Vijay Amritraj, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Later in the afternoon, Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, defend-

ing champion, and 11th seeded Tom Gorman joined Rosewall in the third round after unexpected hard matches.

Kodes, the sixth seed, was kept on court 2 hours 20 minutes by 22-year-old Swede Kai Johansson before winning, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 4-6.

Gorman, taken to five sets yesterday by Anand Amritraj of India, had another extended duel today against John Yuill of South Africa. Gorman, 6-2, 7-9, 8-6, 3-6, 6-1 victory over John Fraver of Britain.

Earlier, Americans Jimmy Connors and Arthur Ashe and Russian Alex Metreveli won to put the 12 seeded men through to the second round.

Connors' whose match against Ove Björkman of Sweden was halted by a rain delay after three sets last night, won, 6-1, 7-9, 6-2.

Ashe played steady tennis to eliminate Hans Kars of Austria, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 and although he dropped a set, Metreveli appeared happy with his 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 victory over John Fraver of Britain.

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